

مكز ان الا طر

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: sunny, Temp. 63-64 (24-18). Tomorrow, chance of rain. Yesterday's temp. 59-65 (15-17). LONDON: Cloudy, some rain. Temp. 66-67 (19-20). Tomorrow, sunny. Yesterday's temp. 72-61 (22-16). CHANNEL: Light, BREEZE: Light. Temp. 62-61 (17-16). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 72-61 (22-16). Yesterday's temp. 61-52 (16-11).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — PAGE 2.

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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Copenhagen's Hafnia Hotel the morning after.

## Nixon Sees Agnew For Probe Talk

No Discussion Of Resignation

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (UPI).—President Nixon met alone with Vice President Agnew for two hours yesterday for what an aide described as a "thorough discussion" of the government's investigation of an alleged kick-back conspiracy involving the Vice President.

A spokesman for Mr. Agnew said the Vice President, who requested the meeting, simply wanted to tell Mr. Nixon "what's going on from his standpoint." Lawyers for Mr. Agnew have been conducting their own inquiry into the allegations for several weeks.

"Let's face it, the Vice President's got a tremendous fight here," Mr. Agnew's press secretary, J. Marsh Thomson, said. "He's determined to prove his innocence."

A federal grand jury in Baltimore is due to consider the allegations this week. Mr. Thomson said he could neither confirm nor deny that the Justice Department had told the prosecutors on the case to proceed with their presentation to the jury.

Speaking for the President, White House deputy press secretary Gerald L. Warren told reporters that Mr. Nixon still holds the confidence in Mr. Agnew that he expressed at an Aug. 22 news conference in San Clemente, Calif.

Job Not Discussed

The White House gave out only a few details of yesterday's long meeting in the Oval Office but emphasized that the possibility of Mr. Agnew's resignation was not discussed.

The Vice President, Mr. Warren said, simply "wanted to bring the President up to date on the investigation."

According to Mr. Warren, the constitutional question of whether impeachment would have to precede indictment, even in the face of solid evidence, was not mentioned.

Mr. Thomson, who saw Mr. Agnew after the meeting with Mr. Nixon, said "it goes without saying" that the Vice President stood by his denials of any wrongdoing during the conversation.

"The Vice President was as calm and relaxed as I've ever seen him when he returned to his office," Mr. Thomson said.

After the meeting with Mr. Nixon, Mr. Agnew stopped by his offices here, slipped a soft drink and left a short time later to join his family for a Labor Day weekend in Ocean City, Md.

Mr. Nixon followed up the get-together with meetings first with presidential assistant Ronald L. Ziegler and later with aides Alexander M. Haig Jr., Melvin R. Laird and Bryce N. Harlow. The President went to Camp David, Md., for the holiday weekend.

Mr. Warren said that Mr. Nixon and Mr. Agnew also discussed "domestic priorities and the legislative session coming up" when Congress returns Wednesday. But he repeatedly refused to discuss any details of their talk about the investigation of Mr. Agnew, calling it "a private meeting."

Asked whether Mr. Agnew (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



PARADE IN TRIPOLI—Libyan women marching on fourth anniversary of the revolution.

## First Pepsi In Russia Set For Breshnev

MOSCOW, Sept. 2 (UPI).—Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Communist party general secretary, wants to drink the first bottle of Soviet-produced Pepsi Cola, PepsiCo chairman Donald M. Kendall said yesterday.

Mr. Kendall, here as chairman of the board of the newly formed Soviet-American Chamber of Commerce, said the first Soviet Pepsi plant at Novorossiysk on the Black Sea should be operating by the end of the year.

The plant will produce 72 million bottles annually. Under PepsiCo's agreement with the Russians, the company in return will import Russian Stolichnaya Vodka to the United States.

## Future Cultural Revolutions Seen By Chinese to Combat Revisionism

PEKING, Sept. 2 (Reuters).—China's rulers have said they will lead the nation into a series of cultural revolutions as part of a continual struggle against revisionism and subversion.

A revised Communist party constitution adopted by the party's 10th congress and issued here last night by the official news media also called for the party's centralized leadership to be strengthened and for a drive to find "millions of successors" to carry on the party's work.

The new constitution deletes all reference to Marshal Lin Biao, hailed in the previous constitution as "Comrade Mao Tse-tung's close comrade in arms and successor." Thus, the new document has ended formally the idea of a personal successor to Chairman Mao.

The new constitution is a revision of the one created for the ninth congress in 1969, convened after the Cultural Revolution.

Wang Hung-wen, 38-year-old Central Committee vice-chairman and member of the Standing Committee of the Politburo, told the congress in a report on the constitution that more revolutions would be needed to win the continuing class struggle and combat agents recruited by imperialism abroad to carry out aggression and subversion.

The new document says that "revolutions like this will have to be carried out many times in the future," referring to the upheaval that wracked China in the late 1960s.

Criticism Invited

The new document called on the Chinese people to "criticize revisionism"—a reference to the policies and aims of former head of state Liu Shao-chi and Lin Biao, who both "turned bourgeois ideologically and politically and were rotten to the core."

The document calls on all organizations to "accept the centralized leadership of the party." This was seen by observers here as a reminder to powerful regional and military bodies that the party authority must remain paramount.

However, the constitution's general program said, "comrades must have the revolutionary spirit of daring to go against the tide," implying that wrong political views may gain support in future upheavals but must be resisted.

In the section on party reorganization, it also included a call for the Chinese masses to speak out more freely without fear of suppression. Mr. Wang's report to the congress also attacked "some leading cadres who will not tolerate differing views from the masses inside or outside the party."

This warning to party officials to permit greater participation by the people is enshrined in the constitution in the words: "It is absolutely impermissible to suppress criticism and retort."

Chou En-lai, Premier Chou En-lai used the congress as his forum to deliver one of the strongest Chinese verbal attacks against the Soviet Union.

But he also included a brief but direct plea for a normalization of relations between the two states, urging that their simmering border dispute should be settled without bloodshed.

The fact that the Chinese leader chose to deliver his anti-Kremlin barrage at the party congress was an emphatic confirmation of the depth of bitterness felt by Peking toward Moscow.

Mr. Chou's 7,500-word speech, which was the main policy declaration issued to the congress, also spoke scathingly of the Kremlin's "policy of dividing and ruling the Soviet Union in efforts to secure influence in the world. But he reserved his bitterest language for the outburst against Moscow.

Mr. Chou said that during the upheavals of the Cultural Revolution Soviet party chief Leonid Brezhnev openly sided with Liu Shao-chi.

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## U.S. Air Squadron to Leave Taiwan

TAIPEI, Sept. 2 (AP).—The United States will withdraw from Taiwan during the next several months a 3,300-man Air Force transport wing that makes up nearly a third of the U.S. forces here, an American military spokesman said today.

President Nixon promised at the end of his China visit in February, 1972, to withdraw American forces from Taiwan "as the tension in the area diminishes." The "area" he referred to included Indochina.

The military spokesman stressed that there was "no relation whatsoever between this move and the mutual defense treaty" under which the United States pledged to aid Taiwan if the island is attacked. Washington has continued to recognize the Taiwan government despite U.S. moves to improve relations with Peking.

The withdrawal affects the 374th Tactical Airlift Wing, which has been flying mostly supply missions to Indochina.

The 374th's pullout will leave about 6,000 U.S. military personnel in Taiwan, including two fighter squadrons on temporary duty.

The American spokesman said there are no plans to withdraw the other units, although it is known that the fighter squadrons are to leave after a program is completed to strengthen the Taiwan Air Force.

The U.S. announcement was made the day after the last Marine fighter units were pulled out of Thailand.

## After Four-Day Ordeal

## Two Britons in Sunken Sub Rescued

CORK, Ireland, Sept. 2 (UPI).—A three-nation team aided by an American robot submarine plucked two Britons from the bottom of the Atlantic yesterday, ending a four-day effort described by officials as the deepest sea rescue in history.

Roger Mallinson, 35, and Roger Chapman, 28, played fresh air, drank champagne and "calmly played down their ordeal" after they emerged from their midge submarine, which had held them entrapped in 1,375 feet of water off the Irish coast.

"I feel great!" Mr. Chapman said after he and Mr. Mallinson clambered unaided from the disabled craft 75 hours and 50 minutes after it sank Wednesday.

During a brief stopover in Cork, where they were taken by helicopter on the way to a reunion with their families in England, the two said the only anxious moments they had were while their craft was being winched up from the seabed by one of the rescue vessels.

"It was rough," Mr. Mallinson said. "We were swinging back and forth."

A rescue team spokesman said, "They looked fit enough to play football."

Their midge sub was disabled while laying a transatlantic telephone cable Wednesday. The men's air supply dwindled closer and closer to what an official called "the drop-dead time" while two sister submarines and a U.S. Navy undersea drone made dive after dive to help them.



John Ford.

## 20 Americans Among Victims

## Convict Charged in Hotel Fire In Copenhagen That Killed 35

From Wire Dispatches  
COPENHAGEN, Sept. 2.—The police today arrested a Dane with a criminal record and charged him with causing the Hafnia hotel fire last night in which 35 persons, most of them tourists, were killed.

Bent Willy Nielsen, 34, who the police said was on special leave from prison, pleaded not guilty to the charge in a magistrate's court. But he admitted he checked into the hotel under a false name an hour before the fire broke out yesterday and got into a heated argument over the price of his room, the police said.

They said the arrest was made after an American couple who survived the fire identified Nielsen as the man who told them in a hospital: "Isn't it terrible, and it's all my fault."

Nielsen denied this in court and asked his English was too poor or him to have said that.

The flames, and smoke had spread rapidly up the hotel elevator shaft and surrounding hallway, trapping dozens of persons in the floors above.

Witnesses said they heard screams echo through the hotel as panic-stricken people tried to find a way of escape from the flames.

As clean-up efforts continued last night, the Copenhagen fire chief, Jan Amundtboell, told a press conference that, although the Hafnia conformed with fire regulations, it was a "fire trap."

At least 30 other Copenhagen hotels are just as dangerous, he said and added: "The management of the Hotel Hafnia was gambling with the lives of the guests."

He said that the fire department was now recommending that municipal authorities tighten hotel fire regulations.

The police had spent most of yesterday tracking down survivors. Some had been treated in hospitals and discharged, others wandered into other hotels in search of fresh accommodation.

Late at night, the police announced they had finally made contact with all 33 survivors. And today they released the names of the victims.

But while the police said they are now certain that 33 persons were residing at the hotel at the time of the fire, they did not exclude the possibility of discovering more bodies since some of the guests may have had unregistered visitors.

Of the 35 victims, the police said that 20 came from the United States, four from Austria, two from both the Netherlands and Brazil and one each from Canada and Ireland.

Positive identification had been made particularly difficult not only because many of the bodies have been charred beyond recognition but also because of the absence of relatives and friends.

Other methods of identification were used, including fingerprints, and Interpol and several embassies cooperated in the efforts.

Five persons remained in hospitals today and were treated for burns, smoke poisoning or injuries suffered when they jumped from hotel windows.

On lists of important films worldwide were "Stagecoach," "The Lost Patrol," "Young Mr. Lincoln," "The Fugitive" and "An American in Paris."

The director was a nervous, twitchy man given to biting handkerchiefs. A six-footer, in recent years he appeared quite thin, almost frail. His once sandy hair had grayed and become wispy, but his still jaunty, arm-swinging gait belied his years. He always had a cup—often filled with a brew stronger than coffee or tea—and a cigar nearby while he worked.

Irish Parents  
John Ford was born Sean Aloysius O'Feeney on Feb. 1, 1894, at Cape Elizabeth, Maine, but grew up in Portland. His father, Sean, a seaman, and his mother, the former Barbara Curran, were immigrants from Galway, Ireland, who in time went along with the way their neighbors pronounced their last name and had it changed legally to O'Feeney. (Sean O'Feeney remained Mr. Ford's legal name throughout his life.)

Mr. Ford loved the sea and worked on freighters during his youth. He was a member of the New York Film Critics' Guild and won positions in the Academy Awards.

He was the only director to win four Oscars and the only one to be elected four times to the New York Film Critics' Guild.

## Oil Firms Are Seized By Qadhafi

Two Small Units Left Unaffected

By Jim Hoagland

CAIRO, Sept. 2 (UPI).—Libya announced last night the seizure of 51 percent of an undetermined number of international oil companies operating inside the country.

The announcement was made on Tripoli radio after the breakdown of talks between the Libyan government and major American companies, which had refused a Libyan take-over bid. It also followed a major political setback for Libya's leader, Col. Moammar Qadhafi, yesterday, when he had planned to have Egypt and Libya hold referendums formally approving their projected merger. The referendums were not held.

Informed American circles in Tripoli, Libya, said that yesterday's nationalization decree affects "virtually all" foreign oil firms not previously subjected to seizures or negotiated take-overs earlier this summer. Only the relatively small Libyan operations of Amoco and Agip, and a consortium, remain in private hands in the country now, the American sources said.

The government decree broadcast last night created initial confusion but it became clear today that Libya's latest move involved taking over 51 percent control of five major international companies and almost all of the previously unaffected smaller firms.

The firms that were partly nationalized yesterday produce more than one million barrels of oil a day, or about half of Libya's current output of 2.3 million barrels daily.

Foreign oil firms, most of them American, have an investment worth \$1 billion in Libya. Before Col. Qadhafi and other young army officers seized power in 1969, American firms had nearly \$500 million a year in profits from their Libyan operations.

European Market

The great majority of Libya's low-pollutant, premium oil is exported to Europe by the more than 20 American companies that operate there. But increasing amounts of it have been going to North America in recent months. The legal complications that are likely to arise from yesterday's partial nationalization could tie up Libya's oil production for a long time, at a critical moment in the energy crisis.

The radio broadcast said that compensation would be offered to the companies.

Only the five major companies had been negotiating with Libya on its demand for control of foreign oil firms. They are Texaco, Standard Oil of California, Exxon Mobil and Shell. They reportedly had agreed last month to refuse to accept Libya's take-over terms. The companies were said to be more concerned about the impact such a deal could have on their ownership rights in the Arab oil-producing states of the Persian Gulf than they were about their interests inside Libya.

The partial nationalization was "a present" to the Libyan people on the fourth anniversary of the overthrow of the monarchy by a small group of young military officers led by Col. Qadhafi, the radio said.

In June, he seized control of Bunker Hunt, an American petroleum firm, proclaiming that the United States needed "a slap in its cool, arrogant face" because of its alleged all-out support for Israel.

Since then, the Libyans have negotiated a 51 percent control scheme with Occidental Petroleum Corporation's Libyan subsidiary and three smaller American independents who operated as the Oasis oil group.

Libya's Premier Abdel Salam (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Palme Trailing In Swedish Poll

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 2 (AP).—Premier Olof Palme's governing Social Democratic party had the support of 41 percent of Swedish voters in a poll published today, two weeks before parliamentary elections.

The three non-socialist parties, which are confident of being able to form a coalition government after the elections, polled a total of 50.5 percent.

The poll, which was conducted Aug. 16-30 by the National Institute for Opinion Research, gave Mr. Palme's party the same percentage of support as he had in a poll in June.

Support for the Social Democrats' leftist colleagues in parliament, the Communist party, increased slightly to 5.5 percent.



SAFE AND CELEBRATING—Submariners Roger Mallinson (left) and Roger Chapman in Cork, Eire, Saturday, after their rescue from the mini-submarine Pisces III.



## Get Recommended Penalties

## 2 Soviet Dissidents Sentenced To 3-Year Terms Plus Exile

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Sept. 2 (NYT).—Two Soviet dissidents who had turned state's evidence yesterday were given the recommended sentence of three years of confinement followed by another three years of enforced residence in a remote part of the country.

This punishment had been requested by the prosecution for Pyotr I. Yakhir and Viktor A. Krassin in recognition of their reported willingness to cooperate fully with the authorities.

Mr. Yakhir, a 50-year-old historian, and Mr. Krassin, 44, an economist, had faced a maximum of seven years' confinement plus five years' exile on charges of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" under Article 70 of the criminal code.

The Soviet penal code distinguishes several forms of confinement, from labor camps of increasing rigor to detention in prison, which is viewed as the

harshest form of punishment. Tass, the official press agency, which has been the main source of information on the trial, translated "confinement" in its English-language service as "prison." It could not be determined whether this was a loose translation or whether it referred to the technical form of punishment for the two defendants.

## Pleaded Guilty

They had pleaded guilty and, according to sketchy official accounts of the closed proceedings in the Lyubimovskiy court-house in southeast Moscow, testified freely to having been paid agents of anti-Soviet groups abroad and to having published an underground newsletter.

The newsletter, which contained detailed accounts of political trials and other dissident news, last appeared in October, 1972. Mr. Yakhir had been arrested the previous June, and Mr. Krassin in September.

The year's detention, during which the two men were apparently well prepared for testimony in the six-day trial, is being counted toward the three-year confinement part of their sentence. In past political trials, dissidents have often remained defiant to the end and have received maximum sentences.

Meanwhile, a carefully orchestrated press campaign of outraged letters from Soviet citizens continued against two far more prominent dissidents, particularly against Andrei D. Sakharov, the physicist, and to a lesser extent, against Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn, the novelist.

## Sakharov Criticized

The campaign focusing on Mr. Sakharov appears intended to demonstrate that, despite his prestige as reputed "father of the Soviet hydrogen bomb," he has no support in his civil rights efforts as a dissident.

Mr. Sakharov's views, which have not been fully published in the controlled Soviet press, are being represented as opposed to Moscow's efforts to achieve a relaxation of international tension and, therefore, in effect as favoring war.

In a rare public allusion to Mr. Sakharov's secret contributions to nuclear weapons research, one letter writer in Pravda, the party daily, said yesterday that Mr. Sakharov "probably knows better than many others" what a major war would mean.

The writer, Igor V. Petryanov, a chemist and fellow member of the Academy of Sciences, said any Soviet scientist expressing himself on public affairs "must be absolutely objective, and must be informed in the area of social knowledge at least as much or even more than in his own special field."

"This is all the more true when he takes it upon himself to pass judgment on the peace-keeping policy of his own country," said Academician Sakharov is trying to do.

"Unhappily, his judgment has turned out to be both hasty and wrong," Mr. Petryanov concluded. Two open letters of denunciation by groups of scientists were added to similar statements already published. Twenty-five members of the Academy of Medical Sciences charged that Mr. Sakharov "has lost touch with his own people and his activities are fundamentally alien to all Soviet scientists."

## Physicist Backs Sakharov

MOSCOW, Sept. 2 (AP).—A Soviet physicist yesterday called on world public opinion to raise its voice in defense of Mr. Sakharov. "I believe it is necessary to protest against the campaign," Vasily P. Turchin said in a signed statement made available to Western newspapers. Mr. Turchin, along with Mr. Sakharov and the historian Roy Medvedev, signed a letter to Krenin leaders in 1970 urging democratization of Soviet society. "I call upon all supporters of progress and democracy, all supporters of peace in the world, to raise their voices in defense of Academician Sakharov," Mr. Turchin's statement said.



President Nixon and Vice-President Agnew at the White House.

## Agnew Discusses Probe With Nixon

(Continued from Page 1)

"I laid out his defense plans," Mr. Warren said. "There was no discussion of that as far as I know, but it was a private meeting."

## Other Contacts

Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson also has been keeping the President informed of the progress of the investigation, but Mr. Warren would not discuss any of those contacts.

Asked yesterday why the White

House bothered to announce the Nixon-Agnew meeting a day in advance when it was so sparing with details of the talks, Mr. Warren at first attributed the disclosure to "our seal for giving out complete information," but later said the announcement was really prompted by news leaks concerning the session.

"It was a thorough discussion... a go session," Mr. Warren said. "In other words, it wasn't intense."

## Vice-President Loses Support In Poll for Campaign in '76

PRINCETON, N.J., Sept. 2 (AP).—The latest Gallup Poll shows that support among Republicans for a 1976 presidential bid by Vice-President Agnew has declined sharply in the wake of disclosures that he is the target of a federal investigation.

Mr. Agnew was the first choice of 55 percent of those questioned in an April poll, but his backing fell to 22 percent in the latest survey. Gov. Ronald Reagan of California, who registered 30 percent in April, was named as first choice by 22 percent in the latest survey.

New York Gov. Nelson A.

Rockefeller placed third with 13 percent, up from 11 percent in April. The largest gain was registered by Sen. Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, the vice-chairman of the Senate Watergate committee. Sen. Baker climbed from 1 percent to 11 percent.

In both polls, those questioned were asked to choose from among 10 persons who have been mentioned as potential GOP standbys in the next two weeks. The latest findings were based on interviews with 328 persons identifying themselves as Republicans, the poll said.

Others included in the two polls were former Texas Gov. John B. Connally, down to 10 percent from 15 percent in April; Sen. Charles E. Percy of Illinois, up from 7 to 8 percent; Sen. James L. Buckley of New York, up from 2 to 3 percent; Sen. Edward W. Brooke of Massachusetts, up from 1 to 2 percent; Gov. Daniel J. Evans of Washington, steady at 1 percent; and Sen. William Brock of Tennessee, steady at less than 1 percent.

Those who selected Mr. Agnew as their first choice were asked to name a second selection in the event he did not run. Forty-seven percent chose Gov. Reagan. Gov. Rockefeller was a distant second.

## Mother's Bond Releases Gaudet

TAOS, N.M., Sept. 2 (AP).—Edwin Gaudet, no longer accused of threatening the life of President Nixon, was released from the Taos County Jail Thursday after his mother posted 10 percent of his \$10,000 bond.

Gaudet's bond was reduced Wednesday to \$10,000 from \$25,000 on a charge of assault with intent to kill Taos city policeman Joe Lincione. The charge stems from an alleged exchange of gunfire that followed his flight from his home at the Morning Star commune near Taos on Aug. 20. He fled into the mountains when a Secret Service agent tried to arrest him on a federal warrant charging him with threatening to kill the President on Aug. 15 in New Orleans. He surrendered peacefully Aug. 22, and the federal charge was dropped two days later.

## Yemeni Businessman Is Murdered in Beirut

BEIRUT, Sept. 2 (Reuters).—A leading North Yemeni businessman was shot and killed in a Beirut street today by two gunmen who fled in a car.

Abdel Aziz Abdullah Horawi, chairman of the Tele Chamber of Commerce, was about to enter a hotel in Hamra Street when the gunmen fired three shots at him. He died on the way to the hospital.

Yemeni Embassy sources said Mr. Horawi arrived in Beirut two days ago from the Syrian coastal resort of Latakia, where he had met with Abdul Rahman Iryani, the North Yemeni head of state.

## 13 Die on Ethiopian Bus

ASMARA, Ethiopia, Sept. 2 (Reuters).—Thirteen persons were killed and 55 seriously injured when a bus crashed into a 270-foot ravine near here, the Ethiopian news agency reported. The bus careened off a mountainous road between Asmara and the Red Sea port of Massawa.

## U.S. Postal Rates Rise in 2 Weeks

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP).—The postal service won permission Friday to increase the mail rates for newspapers and magazines within the next two weeks.

The Cost of Living Council ruled that the increase is exempt from Phase-4 price controls. The increases affect second, third and fourth class mail, which primarily include newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, books and records. There will be no change in the rates for first class and air-mail letters and packages.

The second-class rate for mailing a commercial publication will go up from 2.8 to 3.4 cents a copy.

## Glenn May Try Race For U.S. Senate Again

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 2 (UPI).—Former astronaut John Glenn announced that he may enter the race for the 1974 Democratic nomination for the U.S. Senate seat now held by William E. Saxton, a Republican.

Mr. Glenn, the first American to orbit the earth, ran in 1964 for the Democratic nomination against former Sen. Stephen Young but dropped out of the race when he suffered an injury to his inner ear in a fall in his bathtub. In 1970 he tried again but was defeated.

## Qadhafi Takes Over Most Oil Firms

(Continued from Page 1)

Jalloud today bluntly criticized the U.S. government's "imperialistic and colonialist" policies in the Arab world and said that Libya was prepared to stand up to all "plots" devised by President Nixon and his gang.

In a 4 1/2-hour press conference, Maj. Jalloud also announced the discovery of three major oil deposits, each of which is believed to be as large as the largest field previously discovered in Libya.

Maj. Jalloud hammered home two ideas: that Libya would always make its oil available on its own terms and would not be responsible for any energy crisis, and that Libya believed that a variety of "plots" were being hatched by the United States to exercise "imperialistic influence" against the Arabs.

Col. Qadhafi was quoted last week as saying that his takeover moves were designed in part to end the Persian Gulf producers, who have accepted 25 percent ownership this year, into a more militant stand on oil. The key target is evidently Saudi Arabia, which is the world's largest oil producer and an important new political partner for Egypt, which backed away yesterday from a complete union with Libya.

The temperamental Libyan leader, who has "attempted to resign" three times before when he felt his aims were being thwarted, was absent from celebrations of the Libyan revolution anniversary.

Tripoli radio announced that he was slightly ill, but rumors circulated around Cairo during the weekend that the 31-year-old colonel had again resigned.

Col. Qadhafi met this morning with visiting Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba.

According to sources at the meeting, Col. Qadhafi and Mr. Bourguiba both appeared to be in normal spirits. The Libyan was accompanied by Premier Jalloud and other members of Libya's ruling Revolutionary Command Council.

Tripoli radio said that Col. Qadhafi also met separately today with Egypt's Deputy Premier Abdel Kader Hatem. They discussed steps being taken by the two countries toward the declared aim of merging the radio said.

Col. Qadhafi's most recent known "attempt to resign" the leadership of the sparsely populated Bedouin nation occurred on June 11 when, disappointed by Egyptian coolness to merger, he withdrew to his home town and began distributing mimeographed explanations to his neighbors of his resignation.

Cairo-based sources who provided this account yesterday said that the command council's 10 other members gathered the day before they could be disseminated and eventually talked Col. Qadhafi into staying in office.

Yesterday, members of Mr. Bourguiba's party were stunned when Col. Qadhafi did not turn up to take the Tunisian leader to the public rally celebrating the revolution's anniversary.

The moody Libyan, who reportedly had appeared fatigued when he met Mr. Bourguiba's plane Friday night, evidently remained in his quarters at Asma barracks all of yesterday.

Mr. Bourguiba delayed his scheduled return to Tunis this morning so he could see Col. Qadhafi this evening.

The Libyan nationalization move is likely to accelerate the developing trend of Middle Eastern oil producers to take much greater control over the assets of foreign companies while the growing demand for petroleum gives the producers a strong bargaining position.

The brief announcement on Tripoli radio said that a committee composed of three Libyan legal, financial and petroleum officials would decide the levels of compensation. The nationalized companies are to be administered by three-member boards composed of two Libyans and a representative of the company involved.

The parties' nationalization will have significant political impact, since Col. Qadhafi's remarks have put him at the forefront of Arab leaders who want to use oil as a weapon to pressure the United States into reducing or abandoning its support for Israel.

Libya's petroleum, prized because of its nearness to European markets and because of its low sulphur content, brings the highest prices of Middle Eastern oil.

Libya is allowing the four small American companies that settled for the 51 percent take-over to buy back the Libyan share of production at a high price but Libya insisted on the right of renegotiating the buy-back contract every six months, giving the government considerable leverage.

Mr. Gerstein said he has agreed to stop his probe until Dec. 5, when the term of the Washington grand jury on Watergate expires. If federal prosecutors take no action by Dec. 5 against persons allegedly involved in a Miami meeting, Mr. Gerstein said, he would consider continuing his own prosecution.

## Florida Waiting On Watergate

MIAMI, Sept. 2 (AP).—State Attorney Richard Gerstein said today that he has called off his attempt to bring state charges against figures in the Watergate scandal after meeting with the Justice Department special prosecutor, Archibald Cox.

"They rather positively asked us not to go forward with any prosecution at this time. I agreed to honor this request," said the Dade County state attorney, who met Thursday with Justice Department officials in Washington.

Mr. Gerstein said he has agreed to stop his probe until Dec. 5, when the term of the Washington grand jury on Watergate expires. If federal prosecutors take no action by Dec. 5 against persons allegedly involved in a Miami meeting, Mr. Gerstein said, he would consider continuing his own prosecution.

## 3 Die on Frankfurt Tram

FRANKFURT, Sept. 2 (AP).—Three passengers were killed yesterday and about 30 injured, at least three of them critically, when a streetcar apparently jumped a switch, capsized and then crashed against a six-foot concrete wall.

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over the tight world petroleum market.

## Companies' Reactions

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2 (Reuters).—Standard Oil of California said yesterday that Libya's take-over of majority interest in the firm's California Asiatic Oil Co. would be illegal. The firm said that Libya had not informed it of a take-over, nor had it received any such news from its subsidiary.

"If what we hear is true, this must be regarded as an illegal confiscation," said a spokesman for the company, which is based in San Francisco.

He said that to recent negotiations the Libyan government "had offered a wholly inadequate payment in no way representing the fair value of the company's properties and interests and in fact amounted to confiscation of its concession."

He said it was too early to say what action the parent company might take.

## Waldheim Ends Visit to Cairo, Goes On to Jordanian Capital

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, Sept. 2 (NYT).—UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim left Cairo for Amman today after two days of talks with Egyptian officials including President Anwar Sadat.

Mr. Waldheim, who had come to Egypt from Israel, made it clear that he had brought no new proposals for a solution of the Middle East problem.

Asked whether he was more hopeful of a solution in the Middle East since his talks with Arab leaders, Mr. Waldheim said:

"The Middle East situation is certainly very serious and there is no doubt that it needs enormous efforts to overcome the actual difficulties."

"I do not think that we can expect that the solution of the problem is in view. That would be unrealistic. But it is my impression that there is a real desire for peace in the area and it is in the long run we will be able to achieve a peaceful, just solution of the Middle East problem."

Mr. Waldheim's visit, his first to the Middle East since he became secretary-general in December, 1971, is intended to give him a more thorough appreciation of the attitudes of the governments involved. He has also been in Syria and Lebanon.

As he departed, Mr. Waldheim said that the peace-seeking mission of Gunnar V. Jarring, his representative, continued and that the so-called Jarring memorandum still stood.

Mr. Jarring's mission has been in abeyance since early 1971 when Israel rejected his memorandum inviting it to accept the principle of a full withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories to the 1948 armistice lines.

President Sadat is expected to brief the Kuwaiti ruler on his recent talks in Saudi Arabia, Qatar and Syria and his meeting yesterday with Mr. Waldheim. The sheikh was expected to brief the president about his recent talks with King Faisal of Saudi Arabia.

## Geographers Find Long River Hidden in the Amazon Jungle

SAO PAULO, Brazil, Sept. 2 (AP).—Brazilian geologists probing the Amazon jungle have discovered an unknown river, a 250-mile-long tributary of the Amazon. There may be indigenous people living along its unmapped banks.

Acyr Avila da Luz, head of a \$37-million aerial mapping project of the Amazon jungle, said the new river, which has no name yet, lies between the Tefe and Coari Rivers in Brazil's Amazonas State and flows northward into the Amazon about 350 miles west of the jungle city of Manaus.

"It does not appear on any map, despite the fact that it is an important geographic occurrence," Mr. Luz told newsmen. "The interesting thing is that groves of Brazil nut trees grow along its banks, and the region may be inhabited by indigenous tribes."

## Mineral Riches

The discovery was a result of "Project Radam," an ambitious Brazilian government plan to accurately map the largely unexplored Amazon jungle. The area is said to contain great quantities of gold, diamonds, iron ore and tin.

Brazil is bigger in size than the continental United States, and dense Amazon rain forests cover more than half of it.

Brazilian newspapers suggested the new river be called the Rio Radam.

"Project Radam" began in 1971, as part of a multimillion-dollar government drive to open the

Amazon jungle to colonization and agricultural and industrial development. A jet with special radar gear mounted on its fuselage has been crisscrossing the jungle section by section, day by day.

Several U.S. firms provided equipment and know-how. The aerial mapping survey is to continue until 1975.

Mr. Luz also told newsmen that preliminary information showed that Marajo Island, a huge piece of floating jungle at the mouth of the Amazon River, actually is 30 miles away from where many geographers think it is.

Brazil's Amazon development also includes the 3,350-mile Transamazon Highway, which will cut across the nation's rain forest, shoulder the Atlantic to the Peruvian border. The government hopes to complete the road by the end of the year.

A spokesman for J. K. Jamieson, Exxon board chairman, said that Exxon had offered payment "on a basis considerably below what had been accepted in similar transactions last year with Saudi Arabia and several oil-producing nations of the Gulf area in the Middle East." At the same time, Exxon asked a "price well above the existing market levels for the oil it would sell back to the company," he said.

According to Exxon executive C. Arthur Lamb, the company's total investment in Libya amounted to about \$500 million. It employs 910 Libyans and 350 Americans and other non-Libyans in the operations there. Libya is now producing 5.1 percent of Exxon's worldwide output, Mr. Lamb said.

Texasco spokesman Walter Doyle said: "We do not have a full report of the actions taken by the Libyan government, but on the basis of what we have learned, we consider the actions to be of a most serious nature."

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COSTA DEL SOL	Cloudy
DUBLIN	Cloudy
GENOVA	Cloudy
GLASGOW	Cloudy
HAMBURG	Cloudy
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MADRID	Cloudy
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SOCHI	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	Cloudy
TERRAN	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	Cloudy
TURIN	Cloudy
VENICE	Cloudy
VIRGINIA	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	Cloudy
ZURICH	Cloudy



## Sees Economic 'Mess'

## U.S. Union Chief Says Nixon Tried to 'Pervert' Democracy

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP).—George Meany, in a wide-ranging pre-Labor Day commentary on the nation's problems, bitterly assailed President Nixon and his aides for seeking to "pervert" the nation's democratic structure and mismanaging its economy.

In commenting on the Watergate scandal, organized labor's No. 1 spokesman predicted that the President would surrender the White House tape recordings if ordered to do so by the Supreme Court. However, he said that if the President then did not do so, he should be impeached.

In a luncheon meeting with labor reporters, the AFL-CIO president said Mr. Nixon was seeking to place himself above the law of the land and that his refusal to hand over the tapes after promising to cooperate with the courts was an example of this effort.

American workers, Mr. Meany said, are "horrified" by the practices of the Nixon administration symbolized by the Watergate conspiracy.

"They look upon it pretty much as we do here in this building,"

that this was really an attack on the whole democratic structure—it was an attempt, really, to pervert the whole structure," he said.

## Expands on Charges

In his comments, Mr. Meany was more specific about charges that he made in his formal Labor Day statement, issued Friday, saying that "some today would deprive us of our liberty in the interest of what they call 'national security.'"

He said: "If one man can determine unchallenged what is 'national security' and he can justify crimes committed by his authority on that basis, democracy is dead."

In his luncheon remarks to reporters, made Thursday at AFL-CIO headquarters here but embargoed until yesterday, Mr. Meany assailed as corrupt the financial practices of Mr. Nixon's campaign aides last year.

"What was going on was not campaign collection—what these people were doing was extortion. They were going up to big corporations and saying, 'Get it up, get it up. You want to do business with the government, you have to get so much up.'"

## Urges Campaign Law

Mr. Meany said that the country must have a campaign practices law to regulate and limit campaign contributions.

When asked to compare Mr. Nixon with other Presidents he had known in his long career, the 78-year-old labor leader said, "He will go down in history as one of our worst Presidents."

Mr. Meany indicated that his assessment of Mr. Nixon was based not so much on Watergate as on what he suggested was the President's mismanagement of the economy.

He said the United States is on the road to a recession because of "the mess" the President and his advisers have created.

One action the administration should take, he insisted, is to remove all wage and price controls and go back to a free market. This might not head off the recession, but at least it would be equitable, Mr. Meany said.

Now the only people benefiting from the President's economic policies are big businessmen, he said.



George Meany

## Canadian Train Employees Obey Law, Go Back to Work

OTTAWA, Sept. 2 (Reuters).—Trains began moving again across Canada early this morning for the first time in 11 days as most of the nation's 56,000 striking railroad workers obeyed parliamentary order to go back to work.

The new law, which made it

illegal for rail workers to remain on strike after midnight last night, was passed by Parliament Friday night.

The strike crippled passenger and freight transport throughout Canada. Union leaders said at first that they would ignore the back-to-work order, but last night a council of union leaders "reluctantly" recommended an end to the stoppage.

The leaders of one union representing 18,000 employees of Canadian National Railways voted against the motion to obey the law.

The law, among other things, provides for minimum wage increases for rail workers.

The strike involved 56,000 general and clerical workers, while 20,000 shopcraft workers and 14,500 trainmen also were involved in the dispute but had not yet started a proposed walkout when the strike began. They were laid off when the nonoperating workers started their strike.

The parliamentary legislation increased the minimum average hourly wage from \$3.54 to \$4.19. The new law also contained recommendations for mediation and arbitration of the dispute. The increases were lower than those demanded by the railmen.

## Kansas Fights the Gas Shortage Like a Wildcatter—Well Is Good

CHANUTE, Kan., Sept. 2 (UPI).—Some plant vegetables or raise animals. Jerry Phillips drilled a gas well in his back yard to fight inflation and shortages.

The well came in at 300,000 cubic feet per day and at 150 pounds pressure. Mr. Phillips plans to pipe it to his house and the trailer park behind it.

The gas would bring him about \$9,000 a month if he could get the same price the city charges, Mr. Phillips said. But the middleman takes the picture in his case. He said all he could get from the companies which buy gas would be about 20 cents per thousand cubic feet—not enough to risk the cost of drilling.

Mr. Phillips said drilling far enough to find out whether there is anything valuable beneath the earth's surface costs about \$2,000, whether the well is dry or a producer. A completed gas well costs about \$5,000.

Mr. Phillips plans to drill another backyard well as a reserve supply.

He has had considerable experience in the field—as president of the Cash Oil Corp., which has more than 200 oil wells in Kansas and Oklahoma.



SMOG—A bicyclist in downtown Washington wears a mask for protection against the air pollution which has hung over the area for the last few days. Virtually the entire East Coast has been suffering from stagnant air and temperatures close to 100 degrees.

## Pacifying Effect Hoped For

## Troops Capture IRA Leader, Third Taken in Day and Half

BELFAST, Sept. 2 (Reuters).—A leading member of the Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army was picked up by British troops in Belfast last night. He was the third Provisional chief to be taken into custody in 36 hours.

Francis McKernan, arrested in the Catholic Markets area of Belfast, was on the army's "top 20" list of wanted Provisionals.

Earlier in the day, police in the Irish Republic arrested Seamus Twomey, reputed to be one of the most fanatical militants in the republican guerrilla movement fighting British rule in Northern Ireland.

Twomey was charged with being a member of the outlawed IRA and remained in custody for a month. He was seized in a raid on a farmhouse in County Monaghan, not far from the border with Northern Ireland.

Another top Provisional, James Bryson, was still critically ill in a Belfast hospital after being shot during a gun battle Friday night.

Escaped From Jail

Bryson had been on the run after escaping from the Crumlin Road jail in Belfast three months ago.

Only one top Provisional now remains at liberty, according to political observers. He is David

O'Connell, who is more commonly associated with political rather than violent methods of protest against British rule.

There was speculation over the effect of Twomey's arrest in the republic. The Provisional leadership in Dublin has been credited with having a hand in the series of bomb attacks carried out on the British mainland during the last two weeks.

Meanwhile, a republican source in Belfast said that the Marxist Official wing of the IRA and the militant Provisional wing held a secret meeting to clear the air between them.

The meeting followed accusations in Belfast that Bryson had been shot by members of the Official IRA.

The source said of the meeting: "They agreed on a coexistence policy and managed to dispel many of the rumors that have been floating around."

## Protestants Wounded

BELFAST, Sept. 2 (UPI).—Gunmen shot two Protestant men in Belfast suburbs early today, but neither was seriously injured, the army said.

One man was wounded in a shooting incident in Dummurry and the other was shot in the leg in the town of Bangor.

British Army sources, meanwhile, predicted that with Twomey arrested and removed from active IRA leadership, power in the Provisional IRA should shift to Mr. O'Connell, who has the reputation of being less militant than Twomey, and might lead to a drop in violence.

## Nixon Asks Delay In Pay Rise for U.S. Employees

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Sept. 2 (AP).—President Nixon asked Congress Friday to defer for 60 days a pending pay increase for federal employees, declaring that it would "needlessly fan the flames of inflation." The deferral will go into effect unless Congress acts within 30 days.

The deferral would hold back an annual pay boost for 3.5 million federal civilian and military employees intended to bring their salaries in line with comparable pay in private enterprise. It was estimated that the proposed pay increase would cost \$2 billion.

Mr. Nixon urged Congress to support his action "not because it is politically expedient or the easy thing to do, but because it is in the best interest of all Americans."

The President said that a 4.77 percent increase had been recommended by the Office of Management and Budget and the chairman of the Civil Service Commission, to go into effect Oct. 1.

He asked that the pay adjustment be deferred until Dec. 1 and that the amount of the increase be reviewed meanwhile for a later decision.

## Extra Time Is Ruled Out For Skylab-2

## Astronauts Sought 5 or 10 Days More

HOUSTON, Sept. 2 (AP).—Mission commander Alan L. Bean told mission control yesterday that the record-breaking Skylab-2 astronauts wanted to extend their 59-day mission by "five or 10 days," but space officials said that the extension would not be considered.

Navy Capt. Bean told mission control that there had been discussion before the mission was launched July 28 "about keeping us up here another five to 10 days" beyond the planned Sept. 25 splashdown.

"We hope that it happens that way," said the commander, speaking for himself and his crewmates, Owen K. Garriott, a scientist, and Marine Corps Maj. Jack R. Louma. "We're all awfully healthy up here. Feeling awful good."

Low Probability

Capt. Bean asked mission control to check into a possible extension of the mission but was told later that an extension has "a very low probability" because doctors want additional medical data before permitting any astronauts to stay in space for more than 59 days.

"We're available up here if the doctors rethink the idea," Capt. Bean said.

The astronauts became the longest-flying space crew when they passed the 38-day record of Skylab-1 a week ago.

William C. Schneider, the Skylab director, said extending Skylab-2 "never was really under serious consideration."

He said there is a need for the men to be examined on earth before doctors would commit astronauts to spend more than 59 days in space.

## Food for Skylab-3

Also, he said, there is not enough food aboard the space station for both an extension of Skylab-2 and the planned 56-day mission of Skylab-3.

Earlier yesterday, the astronauts aimed a battery of powerful cameras at the earth in a photo pass that carried them from white, winter-bound mountain peaks of South America to the brooding dunes of the Sahara.

With their spacecraft passing overhead at four miles a second, the astronauts took pictures that will be used for mapping, weather studies, mineral exploration and agricultural research in South America and North Africa.

## Teller Asserts U.S. Lagging in Applied Science

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2 (AP).—Physicist Edward Teller says "an anti-technological climate" among college students is causing the United States to lag behind the rest of the world in applied sciences.

"Technology used to be placed on the highest pedestal," he said here Friday. "Now it is considered by our students as 'irrelevant' and sometimes it is talked about as though it were the work of the devil."

Dr. Teller, credited with developing the hydrogen bomb, spoke before the Senate Subcommittee on Science, Technology and Commerce.

He urged tax incentives to spur industrial research, more and better fellowships for graduate students in applied sciences and support for institutions where applied science is a primary goal.

Dr. Teller blasted environmentalists for distracting young people's attention and trying to impress them with "the opinion that technology, the presumed general cause of pollution, is necessarily evil."

## Leeward Islands Get Hurricane Warning

MIAMI, Sept. 2 (AP).—Gale warnings and a hurricane watch were issued today for the Leeward Islands as the tropical storm designated Christine, building in strength, slowly headed for a Monday landfall, the National Hurricane Center in Miami said.

Winds approaching 75 miles an hour were reported in a band north of the center, placed at 300 miles east of the island of Guadeloupe and 175 miles southeast of Miami. The islands of Guadeloupe, Disirade, Antigua and Barbuda were expected to feel the first winds and heavy rain of the storm early tomorrow, the center said.

## A Lady Scientist Bemoans Prejudices

## In Praise of the Roach, 'Beautiful Insect'

By Fred Ferretti

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (NYT).—The cockroach, as every urban apartment dweller knows, is an entomological terrorist. He is dirty. He scurries with hundreds of his brothers and sisters through kitchens and bathrooms.

He lives in dampness and darkness and eats waste. He makes one itch. He does not smell nice. He is, despite an endless succession of insecticides, sprays and homemade final solutions, virtually indestructible.

But to Alice Gray, an insect specialist with the American Museum of Natural History, roaches are clean, graceful and catlike, worthy of "our respect and admiration" and necessary

to the ecological balance. "They are not villainous at all,"

Miss Gray, a bug scientist at the museum for 36 years, talked Friday of what she called "our prejudices about that beautiful insect" as she presided over installation of the museum's exhibit of the month, "Roaches Are Here to Stay," which will continue until Sept. 30.

All roaches are to be admired, Miss Gray said, "for their beauty and their adaptation." Roaches are at least 300 million years old, from the Coal Age, and remain unchanged from that time. "They are incompletely metamorphosed," Miss Gray said.

Few cultures accord them reverence, she said, the exceptions being India and Polynesia, where jewelry and ornaments devoted to the roach exist.

Roaches, despite the fact that they predate the dinosaur and their significance in 20th-century urban life, "are not intelligent," Miss Gray said. "They are wonderfully programmed. You stimulate them and they respond. It is thus easy to maneuver them into destruction," she added.

Why, then, can they not be eliminated? "There are too many. I've seen pictures of a New York sewer pipe where they were simply wall to wall. So thick. Why? The supply of food is unending."

Roaches eat custard pies, rotten fruit, TV insulation wires, soap and paper, she said. "If it's an organism and will hold still, they'll eat it. Or, if it's dead and soft, like a caterpillar, they'll eat it."

## Doctor Warns on Health

## Guru, 15, Develops an Ulcer, Curtails Remaining U.S. Tour

DENVER, Sept. 2 (AP).—Guru Maharaj Ji, the 15-year-old leader of the Divine Light Mission from India, has an ulcer.

His doctor says the teen-age guru's body is showing the stresses of a middle-aged executive.

The guru was discharged from a hospital here Friday after tests showed the presence of an intestinal ulcer. He entered the hospital on Thursday, curtailing an extensive nationwide tour, which his doctor says is injuring the guru's health.

Dr. John Horton said yesterday that the guru may have had the "mild post-bulbar" ulcer—just below the duodenum in the digestive tract—since he became "perfect master" when his father died seven years ago.

Dr. Horton, 30, a graduate of Duke University Medical School and the guru's traveling physician, said the leader of the Divine Light Mission may also have suffered a gall bladder attack.

## 6 Millions Followers

The guru, who claims six million followers, mostly in India, appeared earlier this summer in Boston, New York and Chicago.

but canceled appearances in Detroit, Atlanta, Kansas City and Denver.

He entered Saint Luke's Hospital for tests, occupying a \$70-a-day private room on the fourth floor of the Episcopalian institution. His room was filled with flowers and a mission security guard was stationed in the hall.

"His body has become weakened by the pace," Dr. Horton said. The doctor spoke of the strain of leading the movement and of the guru's irregular eating and sleeping schedule because of continual travel.

He said there was no contradiction between the concept of the guru's being master of perfection and the vulnerability of his body. The guru weighs 150 pounds and is 5 feet, 4 inches tall, the doctor said.

"His body obeys physical laws just perfectly," Dr. Horton continued. "He's here to show what perfection is, and he's here to show what's human, too. Some people expect physical miracles in him."

The guru has said that the perfection to which he guides his followers is a unity with the spirit of God. Knowledge of that experience brings peace and harmony, the guru teaches.



Guru Maharaj Ji.

## FBI Arrests Fugitive On Most-Wanted List

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP).—The FBI announced that Herman Bell, 25, one of the FBI's 10 most wanted fugitives, was arrested today in New Orleans.

Mr. Bell had been sought in connection with the killing of two New York City police officers on March 21, 1971, and also with the robbery of a branch of the bank of America in San Francisco on Sept. 20, 1971.

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## Obituaries

## J.R.R. Tolkien, 81, Scholar, Author

LONDON, Sept. 2 (AP)—J.R.R. Tolkien, 81, author of the epic novel "The Lord of the Rings," died today, his publisher announced.

The Oxford University professor was on vacation at Bourne-mouth, an English south coast resort, the statement said.

Prof. Tolkien was said to have become ill while staying with friends. He was rushed to a nearby nursing home but died a short time later.

Earlier this year, ill health had prevented him traveling to Paris to be presented with France's prize for the best foreign novel—the 1964-1965 trilogy "The Lord of the Rings." The French translation had just been completed.

"The Rings was one of his later works in a writing career that began in 1922 with the work "A Middle-English Vocabulary."

## Solitary Scholar

Prof. John Ronald Reuel Tolkien—better known as J.R.R. Tolkien—was a severe and solitary scholar, not a little annoyed by the hysterical success of "The Lord of the Rings."

To his colleagues at Oxford University, Prof. Tolkien was a "genius," an authority on Norse legend and early English. In his own eyes, he was a "pernickety old academic." But to his youthful readers he was a cult figure, a sage, a wizard, a hero.

His best-loved creations were the Hobbits—a dumpy, dogged folk given to overeating and underachievement, fond of family trees and fat of foot.

Their account of their heroic struggle against Sauron, "The Lord of the Rings," was translated into 14 languages.

Born Jan. 3, 1892, Prof. Tolkien lived in Bloemfontein, South Africa, until his fragile health forced the family to return to

England three years later, to the country town of Sarehole in the Midlands.

Orphaned at the age of 12, he was forced to leave Sarehole for a succession of dreary suburban lodgings.

## Discovery of Language

"It was the discovery of language," he once said, "that warmed a solitary, scared adolescence."

From a fascination with other people's languages, born of an early trip to Wales, Prof. Tolkien began inventing his own. He started with grammar and vocabulary, then added history and morals. The world of the Hobbits was born.

After being wounded in France in World War I, Prof. Tolkien returned to England, married and entered Oxford's Exeter College. There he met Neville Coghill, later to become professor of English at nearby Merton College.

Publication of the trilogy began in 1954 while Prof. Tolkien was Merton professor of English. It brought him fame, fortune and frustration.

## Drug Cult Aspects

"He was irritated by the more gruesome extravaganzas, a friend relates. 'Like when he was rung up in the middle of the night by an American who thought it was the middle of the day, who asked if there was a connection between his cult and the drug cult.'"

There was not, and Prof. Tolkien rapidly tired of saying so. "It has no allegorical intentions," he said. "Hobbits are just what I should like to have been but never was—an entirely un-military people who always come up to scratch in a clinch."

To avoid talking, Prof. Tolkien fled Oxford.

In 1969, he moved to a country

house not known only to his immediate family and a few friends. There he began work on the "Silmarillion," a "prequel" to the Rings.

Although this continued the trilogy's desperate struggle between good and evil, the "Silmarillion" had one significant difference: good did not triumph.

Prof. Tolkien plotted an ending that he described as "grim—very dark and disastrous."

Prof. Tolkien died before "Silmarillion" was fully completed, his publishers, Allen and Unwin, said.

A spokesman described the work as "a vast manuscript of legend—perhaps a two or three-volume book" that needed "putting together."

Early last year, a few months after the death of his wife, Prof. Tolkien returned to Oxford to take up residence at Merton.

## Arthur V. Watkins

OREM, Utah, Sept. 2 (UPI)—Arthur V. Watkins, 85, a Utah conservative who led the U.S. Senate's censure of Joseph McCarthy in 1954, died yesterday, a spokesman for his family said.

Mr. Watkins, who served two terms in the Senate from 1947 to 1959 and later was chairman of the U.S. Indian Claims Commission, died of cancer at his daughter's home in Orem.

In 1954, Mr. Watkins, a conservative Republican, headed the Senate Select Committee that investigated charges against McCarthy following hearings on the Wisconsin senator's charges that Communists had infiltrated the Army.

## Lord Renwick

LONDON, Sept. 2 (NYT)—Lord Renwick, 62, a business leader and a powerful influence on the Conservative party, died here Thursday.

He was one of three lobbyists who persuaded the Conservative government to allow a commercial television system in Britain. He was cofounder of Associated Television, the first company to get a commercial TV franchise.

Robert Renwick entered business as a stockbroker, after attending Eton and, for one year, Trinity College, Oxford. At the age of 24 he joined the board of one of Britain's biggest power companies, the County of London Electric Supply Co., where his father was chairman and managing director.

The nationalization of that company by the postwar Labor government was to have a strong effect upon him. He was a tough-minded champion of free enterprise and an opponent of state intervention.

In the summer of 1939, he was involved in a controversial effort to avert war with Nazi Germany. He was a member of a private mission that went—with the knowledge and approval of the British Foreign Office—to Field Marshal Goering to ask him to use his influence to deter Hitler from war.

At the beginning of World War II, he took charge of the four-engine bomber production program. He laid down new lines of policy that reorganized that part of the aircraft industry. He and Sir Robert Watson-Watt, a pioneer developer of radar, worked together to develop a radar chain.

In 1946, he joined the council of the Institute of Directors and became chairman of the institute in 1955. Under his influence the institute became a sort of business trade union, and a powerful voice in presenting the views of management in Parliament and elsewhere. Although close to the Conservative party and its leaders, he was never active in politics. He was made a peer in 1964.

## Alma Lutz

BERLIN, N.Y., Sept. 2 (NYT)—Alma Lutz, 85, a leader in the fight for women's suffrage and equal rights and the author of several biographies, including one of Susan B. Anthony, died Friday at her home here.

A graduate of Vassar College, Miss Lutz started work in 1913 for suffrage in North Dakota, where the movement was strong. She remained there until 1918, when she went to Boston to carry on her work.

Miss Lutz wrote for the National Women's party and in 1938 was the editor of the party's official organ.

## Arnold L. Steinbach

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP)—Arnold L. Steinbach, 82, an expert on international labor affairs, died Thursday of a heart ailment.

Mr. Steinbach was a native of Austria. He joined the U.S. Labor Department in 1947 and subsequently was chief of the Division of International Trade Union Organizations and a special assistant for international labor affairs. He retired in 1967.

## Tol Avery

ENCINO, Calif., Sept. 2 (UPI)—Tol Avery, 58, veteran screen and television actor best known for his portrayal of the judge in the TV series "Slattery's People," died of a heart attack yesterday. Among Mr. Avery's more than 40 screen credits were roles in "Hotel," "The Man," "Tiki-Tiki Affair," "Satan Bug" and "A Tiger Walks."



John Ford and John Wayne, who appeared in several of Ford's films.

## Film Director John Ford Dies at 78

(Continued from Page 1)

summer vacations while in high school. In 1914, having failed to win an appointment to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, he went to Hollywood "to sponge off my older brother, Francis," he recalled some years ago.

Under the stage name of Francis Ford, his brother had become a successful director and star of silent serials, usually Westerns. He put Sean to work as a property man, stunt rider, and assistant cameraman. Jack Ford, as he soon became known, also played bit parts and even collaborated on scripts.

All the while, he was studying film-making techniques. He learned to be his own cameraman and editor and often functioned as such throughout his career. He mastered what became a new technique for directing—"cutting," or editing the film, "in the camera."

"The Tornado," released in 1917, was the first Ford-directed movie. The two-reeler, which he wrote and starred in and for which he did his own stunt work, was about a cowboy who rescues the banker's daughter from outlaws and uses the reward money to bring his dear old Irish mother to America. It was a smash with sentiment, an emotion that Mr. Ford never considered embarrassing and that he freely injected into most of his later pictures. (In fact, "over-sentimental" was probably the most common criticism of his movies.)

## Submarine Drama

In 1930, the Fox Co. released "Men Without Women," a vividly photographed drama about 14 men trapped in a submarine. One of Mr. Ford's outstanding films, it marked the beginning of his long, and mutually profitable, association with the scenarist Dudley Nichols.

"The Informer" won the first prize in the 1935 film festival in London. It was a vividly photographed drama about 14 men trapped in a submarine. One of Mr. Ford's outstanding films, it marked the beginning of his long, and mutually profitable, association with the scenarist Dudley Nichols.

"The Informer" won the first

New York Film Critics Award as the best picture of the year and the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences singled it out for several Oscars. In addition to the award to Mr. Ford for direction, Oscars went to Mr. Nichols for the scenario, to Max Steiner for the musical score and to Victor McLaglen, who played the title role, as best actor.

"The Informer" had all the qualities that were to distinguish Mr. Ford's later work—a single strong situation, unity of time, theme, place and mood, vivid characterization, suspense, a colorful locale. "We aimed for a wholeness of mood an effect," the director said.

The film had the unity of a Greek tragedy. Taking place during "A Certain Night in St. Paul's Cathedral—1922," as its title card read, it told the story of Gypo Nolan (McLaglen), a stupid, befuddled but who betrays his best friend to the British, goes on a "id night on the town with the informer's reward and is tried and executed by a rebel court.

"Greatest Western"

The Ford-Nichols chemistry also produced what most critics call the greatest Western ever made, "Stagecoach," in 1939, starring John Wayne, Claire Trevor and Thomas Mitchell. The film, about an odd assortment of characters thrown together in 1884 during a journey by stage through the Apache-infested New Mexico Territory, was notable for its deft character studies, splendid photography and slam-bang action scenes.

In 1940, "The Grapes of Wrath" won Mr. Ford his second Oscar. His third, for "How Green Was My Valley," came in 1941. (His fourth Academy Award was for "The Quiet Man," a beguiling, often rollicking technicolor comedy he filmed in Ireland in 1952.)

"He was also a man who deeply loved his country and who helped at least three generations of Americans to a fuller understanding of their nation and its heritage. He represented the best in American films and the best in America."

## A Low-Cost Hospital Service For All Announced by Dublin

By Andrew Hamilton

DUBLIN, Sept. 2 (NYT)—The Irish Republic is extending virtually free hospital service to almost the entire population under a surprise move announced last week.

Government-supported hospital service here has so far been confined to persons earning less than \$4,000 a year and to farmers who paid an annual tax of less than \$150 on their holdings.

The new plan, to be made available at a nominal charge of \$17.50 a year, extends entitlement to all people employed or self-employed and to farmers in all income groups. It will make 300,000 more persons, including dependents, fully eligible for hospital services and will guarantee hospital care to virtually every citizen of the republic.

The new program, which will take effect on April 6, in effect counters some of the reproach leveled at the republic by the Protestant majority in Northern Ireland about poor and inadequate social welfare and health services in the south, and what the Northerners characterize as the overbearing influence of the Catholic Church on the lives of the people of the republic.

## Church was Opposed

The church here, previously opposed to such a welfare program, has made no comment. The Irish Congress of Trade Unions applauded the move. The only overt opposition was from the Irish Medical Association and the Medical Union, which said that the country could not afford a virtually free hospital service and that its hospitals were not equipped for the greater demands that will be made on them.

The hospital project was unexpected. The original intention of the six-month-old coalition government of Fine Gael and the Labor party was that the charges should be related to income or salary. Many would then have had to pay far more than \$17.50 a year. But Brendan Corish, the health minister and deputy premier, who announced the project on Thursday, takes the view that since rich and poor alike will benefit from the same service, all should pay the same rate. The \$17.50 charge will not cover

During World War II Mr. Ford, as a commander, was in charge of the Navy's film documentary unit and after victory in Europe he served as head of a special intelligence team that gathered photographic evidence for the Nuremberg trial of war criminals.

He was at Midway Island in June, 1942, when the Japanese attacked the important naval base there. His "The Battle of Midway," a 20-minute documentary released a month after the fighting stopped, won an Oscar as the best short subject of 1942. Mr. Ford's souvenir of the battle was a bullet wound in his left arm, which he sustained while filming an aerial attack.

Mr. Ford, who was decorated with the Legion of Merit, the Air Medal and the Purple Heart, remained in the Naval Reserve until the time of his death, held the rank of rear admiral (retired).

"The director was a quiet family man who disliked nightclubs and parties attended by people he did not know well. He and his wife, the former Mary McBryde Smith, whom he married in 1920, had two children, Patrick Roper and Barbara Nugent Ford.

## Nixon, Tributo

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (AP)—President Nixon said yesterday that Mr. Ford "represented the best in American films and the best in America."

Mr. Nixon, who learned of Mr. Ford's death while abroad his presidential jet, was a longtime fan of Ford movies.

"In the history of American films, no name shines more brightly than that of John Ford," Mr. Nixon said in a statement. "A consummate master of the camera, he was one of the pioneers in transforming an infant industry into an art form that developed in America and swept the world."

"He was also a man who deeply loved his country and who helped at least three generations of Americans to a fuller understanding of their nation and its heritage. He represented the best in American films and the best in America."

## Viet Cong Says Saigon Boycotts Cease-Fire Talks

SAIGON, Sept. 2 (AP)—Viet Cong delegates to five Joint Military Commission subcommittees said their South Vietnamese counterparts failed to appear yesterday for talks, one day after the chief delegates to the JMC engaged in a shouting match and accused each other of "selling out the country."

A spokesman for the Viet Cong's Provisional Revolutionary Government said "The Saigon side on their own canceled all regular meetings of all subcommittees today (Saturday) without informing us, and without giving a reason . . . the Saigon administration's cancellation is part of the premeditated plot to deadlock the operations of the JMC."

The commission is charged with implementing provisions of the Jan. 27 cease-fire agreement. Except for arranging for a few exchanges of civilian and military prisoners, the commission has been largely ineffectual in clearing the way for renewed efforts at a political settlement in South Vietnam.

Spokesmen for the South Vietnamese government were not immediately available for comment on the Viet Cong report of the cancellation of the five subcommittee meetings scheduled at Saigon's Tan Son Nhut Air Base. The subcommittee meetings are held three times a week.

## Gustaf's Condition Still Termed Serious

HELSINGBORG, Sweden, Sept. 2 (Reuters)—Sweden's 90-year-old King Gustaf VI Adolf was still seriously ill tonight following major abdominal surgery last week, doctors reported. The king's physician, Dr. Gunnar Björck reported that no new internal bleeding had been detected but said the king's condition must still be considered serious.

## Sihanouk Set to 'Leave Town' If Kissinger Comes to Peking

By Sylvana Foa

BEIJING, Sept. 2 (UPI)—Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the exiled Cambodian leader, said he would "leave town" if U.S. Secretary of State-designate Henry A. Kissinger came to Peking.

"I shall go to Hanoi and shall spend in Hanoi all the days Kissinger spends in Peking and in China," the prince said in an interview Friday.

Mr. Kissinger announced in Washington last week his intention to visit Peking as soon as his cabinet appointment is confirmed by the Senate.

## Refuses to Meet

When Mr. Kissinger was scheduled to visit Peking in early August, Prince Sihanouk left abruptly for Pyongyang, North Korea, proclaiming his refusal to meet any envoy of President Nixon.

He said Friday: "Before I sent many messages to Kissinger and to Nixon offering to meet to try to end the suffering of my people. But they only answered with messages meant to humiliate me saying that they had no interest in any such meetings." Prince Sihanouk's voice rose angrily.

"Now they need me. Now they want me to take Cambodia back to the status quo ante."

Prince Sihanouk explained that he would not remain in China during Mr. Kissinger's visit in order to avoid speculation about "secret meetings."

"We do not want the world and the United States to believe that we might accept secret negotiations or talks with the Americans," he said.

"We want the American people and the world to know that we will not accept any political compromise with the American government or Phnom Penh," he said.

He said he was going to Algeria to attend the conference of heads of states of nonaligned countries there this week.

## Critiques Russians

Prince Sihanouk condemned the Cambodian policies of both the United States and the Soviet Union. He said it was unlikely Cambodia would maintain relations with either nation once "Phnom Penh has been liberated."

"The Russians keep their embassy in Phnom Penh and believe the Khmer Rouge will shake hands with them on the day of liberation," he said. "They believe they are more intelligent than the Chinese since the Chinese sacrificed and withdrew their embassy from Phnom Penh and, therefore, when the Khmer Rouge come they will find the Russians there first and will accept them as their biggest allies. But they will have a sad surprise," he said.

He said the Soviet Embassy in Phnom Penh recently constructed a huge bunker to sit out an eventual insurgent assault on the capital.

"They will go upstairs and present the Khmer Rouge with flowers and caviar and vodka," he said with a laugh.

"But the Khmer Rouge said to me that they would refuse the flowers and the caviar and, yes, even the vodka of the Russians."

"To accept the Russians then

## London, Hanoi To Trade Envoys

LONDON, Sept. 2 (UPI)—The Foreign Office yesterday announced the opening of diplomatic relations between Britain and North Vietnam at the ambassadorial level before the end of the year.

In the interim, Britain's consul-general in Hanoi, T. J. Everard, will become chargé d'affaires. Hanoi currently has no representative in London. Britain recognized North Vietnam after the signing of the Vietnam truce agreement earlier this year.

The government side seems clearly at a disadvantage when it comes to the assistance of American fighter-bombers, which until 15 were regularly used to support enemy bunkers like those here. Commanders hope the same effect can be achieved, at least in part, by concentrated artillery fire.

The proposal, in effect, was to have almost everything where it was before the kidnapping. But, in addition, the idea of the actual kidnappers was to have remained unknown, with Japanese and Korean police having failed to find them.

Political Elements

Japanese officials, however, dictated today that Seoul's proposal was not good enough. T. J. said that, while there must be a political element to the solution of the matter, someone it also be held responsible for kidnapping Mr. Kim.

"The feelings were so strong here," one official said "that dropping the case like that was not satisfactory to us." Japanese politicians of the extreme and opposition have openly accused the Central Intelligence Agency of the kidnapping.

Mr. Kim, who opposed President Chung Hee Park in South Korea's 1971 presidential election, was abducted from his self-imposed political exile in Tokyo on Aug. 8 and taken by Koreans to his home in Seoul on Aug. 13.

The Japanese government has insisted that Mr. Kim, who is under house arrest in Seoul, be permitted to return to Tokyo for questioning by police.

The Koreans refused at first, which seriously jeopardized Tokyo-Seoul relations. But last week they reportedly relented under pressure of Japanese moves to cut off economic aid, warnings by the United States that Seoul's position in the forthcoming United Nations debate would be weakened—and criticism—from North Korea.

Mr. Ushiroki, who was allowed

## Caucasian Peasant Dies at 168, Considered World's Oldest Person

MOSCOW, Sept. 2 (UPI)—Shirali Mismilov, a craggy-faced, bearded Caucasian peasant reputed to be the world's oldest person, died today. His age was listed as 168 but that was never proved.

Mr. Mismilov, who attributed his long life to "constant work, mountain air and moderate eating," died after a "heavy illness" in his mountain village of Barzavu, Tass news agency said. It gave no other details.

Mr. Mismilov suffered a bout of pneumonia last winter, the first illness in his life, according to the newspaper "Trud." Although he had no birth records to prove his age, the Soviet Union officially regarded him as the world's oldest person. In the Caucasus, there are 84 persons over 100 for every 100,000 inhabitants, the highest such ratio in the world.

Mr. Mismilov was a herdsman until his retirement five years ago. He regularly chopped wood and on his last birthday, May 19, he spent the day working in his garden and taking his usual half-mile walk.

His normal diet was chicken broth, cheese and curdled milk. Mr. Mismilov is survived by his 107-year-old third wife Hartum and 219 other family members. Only a few days ago, a big birthday party was held in his native village to celebrate the 100th birthday of one of his grandchildren.

## Vaccination Program Pressed

## Two Cholera Deaths in Bari Increase Total in Italy to 11

NAPLES, Sept. 2 (AP)—Italy's week-old cholera outbreak claimed its first two lives in the Adriatic port city of Bari today, raising the death toll in the country to 11.

The first two deaths were reported in Naples, but medical officials in Naples said the illness appeared to be subsiding here.

The victims in Bari were identified by the city's hospital commissioner only as a woman of 83 and a man of 82. The commissioner said there were 36 other known cases of cholera in the city of 380,000, and 100 persons are in quarantine undergoing tests.

In Naples, Cotugno Hospital reported late tonight that 264 persons tested for cholera 73 had the disease.

Two other persons, one in Rome and one in Bari, are suspected to have died of the disease. It tests confirm that the Rome man, an 88-year-old pensioner, died of cholera. It would mean the disease had spread to the capital from Naples and Bari.

In Rome, the Ministry of Health announced that most of those suffering from cholera had eaten raw shellfish, particularly mussels, a few days before they were stricken. The ministry asked all local officials to ban the sale of shellfish.

Other measures against a possible epidemic continued through Italy. Vaccination centers were set up in various cities, including Rome.

Demonstrations

In Naples hundreds of persons staged demonstrations for the fourth day in a row demanding faster anti-cholera vaccinations. They set up barricades and burned tires and furniture. A crowd marched on the San Giorgio Cremona municipal building and attempted to set it ablaze yesterday, but the police dispersed the crowd with no major incidents.

Health officials said this morning that 350,000 Neapolitans had undergone vaccinations in 20 emergency centers. Officials said there was enough vaccine for all residents after the Italian government shipped in two million doses in the last three days.

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ALGIERS—Marshal Tito is greeted at the airport by Algerian President Houari Boumedienne yesterday on Yugoslav president's arrival for conference of nonaligned nations.

#### Bloc's Fourth Summit Meeting

### Nonaligned Nations Convene In Algiers to Voice Grievances

By Henry Giniger

ALGIERS, Sept. 2 (NYT).—For a few days Algiers has become the center of the underdeveloped world and of all its grievances against the industrialized nations. The leaders of about 75 countries are gathered here for the start Wednesday of the fourth summit conference of the non-aligned nations.

In general the leaders are from the poor southern part of the globe—particularly countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America—and their meeting represents a new effort to achieve some unity and improve their political and economic standing against the rich and dominating northern part.

Among 60 heads of state or government expected are President Tito of Yugoslavia, Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India, President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, President Moammar Qaddafi of Libya, King Hassan II of Morocco and Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia. Foreign ministers of the nations attending began three-day preliminary talks today.

#### Moroccan Court Sentences 66 in Subversion Plot

CASABLANCA, Sept. 2 (AP).—A criminal court sentenced 25 Moroccan Marxists on trial in absentia for plotting against King Hassan II to life in prison today and handed down lesser terms to 41 other defendants.

Of the 80 persons on trial—55 appeared in the courtroom—14 were acquitted. Among the sentences, there were six of 15 years, 13 of 10 years, one of eight, and six of five. Those tried in absentia had their property confiscated.

Of the 55 present for the trial, 51 affirmed their belief in Marxist-Leninist philosophy.

They were charged with endangering the security of the state by printing and distributing subversive tracts, encouraging strikes and social disorders, and, in one case, throwing a fire bomb.

Thursday, the Kenitra military court sentenced 16 to die in the treason trial of 157 who were charged after a series of attempted political assassinations and bombings.

The trial that wound up today began July 30.

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With thousands of delegates and up to a thousand newsmen to watch them, Algiers, a crowded city in ordinary times, has burst its seams. Festoons of flags line the roads and stretched over them are banners in Arabic, English, Spanish and French proclaiming some of the conference themes and concerns.

"Just Causes"  
"Nonalignment, a commitment to just causes," says one banner. "Down with racism and apartheid!" "Down with imperialist monopolies!" "Down with foreign military bases!" declare others.

The atmosphere is one of combat despite the festiveness. A draft political declaration, of Algerian origin, says: "As long as colonial wars, apartheid, imperialist aggression, political and economic exploitation and plunder prevail, the peace which the great powers are seeking to establish will prove limited in principle and scope."

"In a world already divided into rich and poor countries, it would be dangerous to increase such division by restricting peace to the prosperous areas of the world while the rest of mankind remained condemned to 'insecurity and domination by the most powerful.'"

The document adds that the world's majority wants "to get rid of the colonial yoke where it still exists, eradicate apartheid, Zionism and racial segregation and put an end to the regimes which are inspired by them."

"Real Independence"  
It goes on: "The point at issue also is to create real independence by eliminating foreign monopolies and assuming control of national resources and exploiting them for the benefit of peoples, and, finally, to consolidate that independence by effective exercise of national sovereignty against any hegemony. This implies the rejection of any form of subordination or dependence, and of any interference or pressure, whether political, economic or military."

These themes are to be taken up during speeches from Wednesday to Saturday at the Palace of Nations, a conference center overlooking the Mediterranean 12 miles west of the capital.

Algeria's 10th Annual Trade Fair, concurrent with the conference, is giving the visitors as well as millions of Algerians a window on the country's economic progress since independence.

The United States, which is expected to be strongly attacked during the conference, is participating in the fair for the first time since 1964 with a large exhibit of heavy equipment for agriculture, industry, and oil and gas exploration and exploitation.

**Mondale Meets Brandt**  
BONN, Sept. 2 (AP).—U.S. Sen. Walter F. Mondale, D., Minn., met today with Chancellor Willy Brandt to discuss the Western alliance, the dollar and U.S.-European trade. Sen. Mondale will meet with Finance Minister Helmut Schmidt and other Bonn officials tomorrow. He will return to Washington Tuesday.

#### Bonn Emphasizes Its Desire for Pact With Prague

BONN, Sept. 2 (Reuters).—The West German government yesterday stressed its determination to reach a settlement with Czechoslovakia in stalled negotiations on normalizing relations.

A Foreign Ministry statement said: "The West German government will continue its efforts toward a satisfactory conclusion of the negotiations."

Chancellor Willy Brandt announced late Friday that he had postponed a visit to Prague, planned to begin Thursday, because Czechoslovakia had failed to provide a positive answer to Bonn's compromise proposals on a treaty setting up diplomatic relations.

According to Bonn officials, the bulk of the work on the accord has been completed, but the Czechoslovaks are still balking at a West German demand to represent West Berlin legal institutions at consular level.

#### Mrs. Meir Vows Terrorism Fight Despite Censure

TEL AVIV, Sept. 2 (Reuters).—Israeli Premier Golda Meir has strongly defended Israel's action in forcing down a Lebanese airliner last month and at the same time warned that Israel has no alternative but to continue its war against terrorism.

Speaking in northern Israel on Friday, she branded the International Civil Aviation Organization's condemnation of the Israeli action as "a shame, hypocritical lie and unjust."

The ICAO at its Rome meeting censured Israel for the interception of the Lebanese airliner on Aug. 10 in an unsuccessful attempt to capture Arab guerrilla leaders believed to be on board. The plane and its passengers were released after a two-hour check at an Israeli Air Force base.

Mrs. Meir said that it was not pleasant for Israel to be internationally censured. "But this is the world," she commented with a trace of bitterness. "When they (the terrorists) are caught, and sometimes even sentenced to some years, most of them are sent back to Beirut. Everybody knows what this means."

"Why do the terrorists go to Beirut?" the premier asked. She answered: "To report on their failures and to prepare anew for their next operation. And that is why Israel has no alternative but to fight against terrorism, if not at home, then abroad."

#### Israelis Are Warned Of Wine-Bottle Bombs

TEL AVIV, Sept. 2 (AP).—Security officials today warned Israelis to be wary of wine bottles.

The Defense Ministry said it has discovered a new Arab terrorist bomb which looks like an ordinary wine bottle but contains a double plastic wall concealing explosives and broken glass.

Because of the approaching Jewish new year celebrations, newspapers and the state radio alerted Israelis to the wine bottle bomb.

#### After Meeting With Allende

### Chilean Navy Chief Reported Set to Resign

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 2 (Reuters).—The Chilean Navy commander, Adm. Raul Montero, has offered his resignation to President Salvador Allende, navy sources said yesterday.

He announced his intention to quit during a meeting Friday night with Mr. Allende and Defense Minister Orlando Letelier, the sources added.

No reason for his resignation was given, but observers said Adm. Montero appeared to be the latest victim of a political squabble within the armed forces over the degree of support they should offer to Mr. Allende's leftist coalition government.

Adm. Montero, together with commanders of the army, air force and the paramilitary Carabineros police, joined a so-called cabinet of national unity early last month in an effort to help preserve order and end a crippling stoppage by truck operators.

The commanders came under attack from the opposition and some of their own service colleagues for aligning themselves so closely with Mr. Allende, and the "unity" cabinet rapidly collapsed.

**Wives Demonstrate**  
Officers, prevented by law from demonstrating, sent their wives into the streets to protest in front of Government House here that the armed forces were compromising their independence by joining the government.

Under this and other pressure, the Air Force chief, Gen. Cesar Ruiz, and then the army commander, Gen. Carlos Prats, resigned, not only from the

cabinet but also from their military jobs.

Adm. Montero dropped out of the cabinet last week, although he retained his navy post, and Mr. Allende was forced to make yet another cabinet reshuffle, the 10th since he took office less than three years ago.

If Adm. Montero insists on resigning from the navy as well, none will remain of the original military triumvirate who have

always insisted that their forces must support the democratically elected government.

This could seriously weaken Mr. Allende's ability to bargain with the services, whose role is becoming more important as social chaos stemming from the road haulage strike continues into its sixth week, observers said.

#### Trip Cancelled

The truck owners and owner-drivers pulled their 45,000 vehicles off the road on June 27, originally demanding increased supplies of spare parts—which are distributed by the government—and permission to raise charges. A new effort to settle the strike ended after a two-hour meeting without any change.

Meanwhile, Mr. Allende today canceled a trip to Algeria for the nonaligned nations' conference because of "the difficulties we must confront" in his strike-torn nation.

Commercial airline pilots said they would join Chile's proliferating strikes. Medical workers have walked out and shopkeepers have threatened to resume their strike.

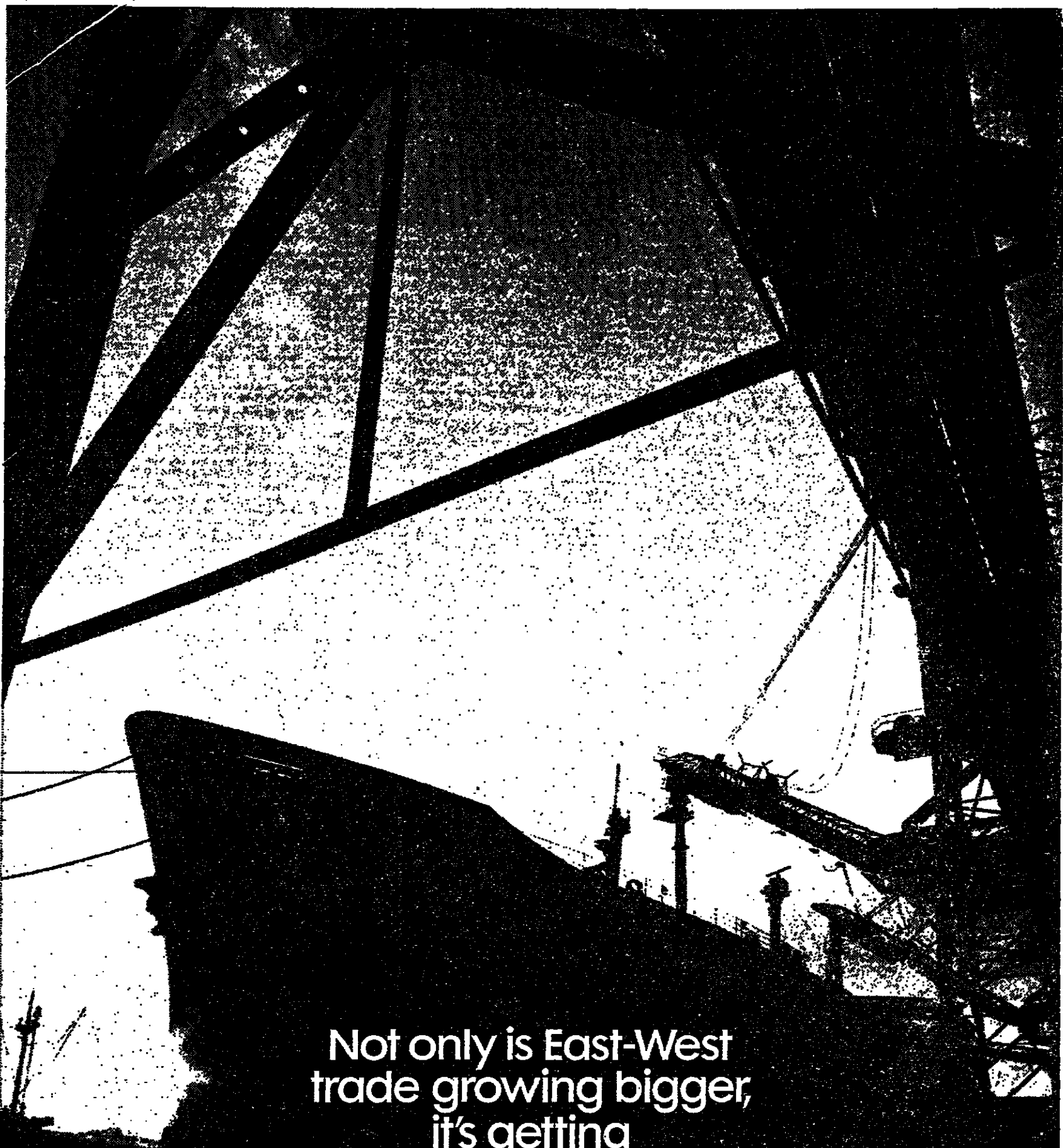
#### Bradley Leaves Hospital

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 2 (UPI).—Gen. Omar N. Bradley, 80, was released from a medical center here yesterday, smiling and waving after recovering from blood clots near his lungs. Gen. Bradley, the nation's only living five-star general, left the hospital in a wheelchair and was taken to his Beverly Hills home.

#### Sweden Sends Police to U.S. For Escapee

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 2 (Reuters).—Two Swedish policemen went to Hawaii today to take into custody a suspected bank robber earlier thought to be the gunman who held four hostages for ransom in a Stockholm bank last week.

The man, 21-year-old Kaj Robert Hansson, was picked up by Honolulu police last week after the Swedish police requested his extradition. Hansson, who was living in Honolulu when the Stockholm bank drama took place, surfaced to protest when he learned he was named as the gunman inside the bank. He had arrived here Aug. 20 after escaping from a Swedish prison.



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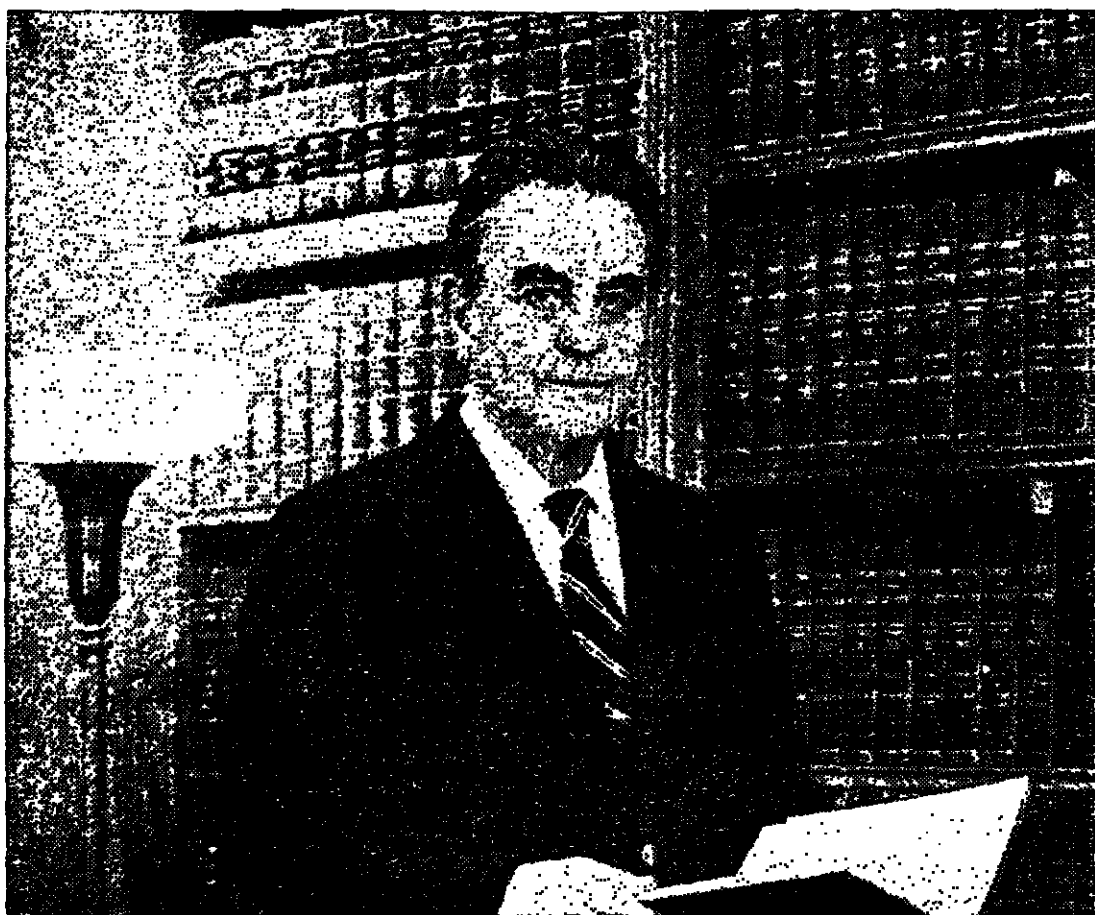
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## Object of Controversy

# The Judge Behind The Big Ruling

By Donald P. Baker

WASHINGTON, WP. — John Joseph Sirica arose before 5 a.m. last Wednesday—a habit that lingers from his college days as a boxing instructor at the Knights of Columbus gymnasium here—put the finishing touches on his latest opinion and then drove from his home to the courthouse, where he cut loose a legal haymaker.

Target of the blow was the President of the United States. For the first time in the nation's history, a judge had commanded a President to produce materials over the objections of the chief executive.

Judge Sirica, 69, still not far from his old fighting weight, delivered his 23-page opinion at 3 p.m., and within an hour was en route to join his family at an oceanside vacation retreat.

This 5-foot-8, 160-pound son of an Italian immigrant has been taking on the big guys most of his life. He punched his way through Georgetown Law School with exhibition fights; as a young defense lawyer, he punched out a vice squad cop during an argument in the U.S. attorney's office, and during World War II toured the country with his friend Jack Dempsey to promote the sale of war bonds.

## Chose Himself

Since accepting the task of being presiding judge in the Watergate trial (as chief judge, the prosecution asked him to appoint the best available judge, and he chose himself), Judge Sirica has won praise from disparate quarters.

On April 30, President Nixon praised Judge Sirica in a major speech as "courageous judge." On May 17, Vice-President Agnew, while praising the role of the press, said: "I don't believe the press has been as instrumental in the dredging of Watergate as Judge Sirica."

Columbus Kenneth Crawford cited Judge Sirica and Sen. Sam Ervin, D., N.C., as "those primarily responsible for lifting the lid."

There are critics, however. Civil libertarian Joseph L. Rauh Jr. complained that Judge Sirica used the Watergate trial "for the obvious other purpose" of getting at persons not on trial. And just this week, a Washingtonian magazine article on area judges listed Judge Sirica as "unsuited." Author Harvey Katz found that Judge Sirica has become the "darling of many civil libertarians," while his continued presence on the bench "posed a problem for anyone who loves both truth and justice."

Judge Sirica had heard about the article, but not seen it, when he was interviewed on Tuesday. "That fellow (Mr. Katz) doesn't like me," said Judge Sirica, warning up to a verbal barrage.

## Schooling

Judge Sirica was a bachelor until 47, when he married Lucille Camilleri. They built a brick Cape Cod house in a posh suburb about 19 years ago, and still live there with their three children: John J. Jr., 20, Patricia Anne (Tricia), 16, and Ellen, 10. Judge Sirica was born in Waterbury, Conn. The family moved to the district in 1918. The future judge attended Emerson Institute, the old Columbia Preparatory School and then went directly into Georgetown Law. "You didn't need college first in those days," he explained.

After four years in private practice, Judge Sirica, a lifelong Republican, became a prosecutor, rising to U.S. attorney before resigning in 1934 to return to private practice.

When he was nominated to the court by President Dwight D.

Eisenhower in 1957, Judge Sirica was chief of the trial section of the firm of Hogan and Hartson. The magazine article said Judge Sirica is one of the most frequently reversed judges in Washington, and that the reversals often are caused by "careless legal errors, his short temper, his inattentiveness to court proceedings, his misguided view of the purpose of judicial power, his lack of compassion and... his lack of interest in the truth."

## I Can Get Tough

Judge Sirica's impatience with technicalities surfaced in 1962 when he told a lawyer for the District of Columbia that "there have been more technical objections in this case than any I have listened to. If that is the way the corporation counsel's office wants to work, I can get just as tough as they can."

In a series of trials in 1967, Judge Sirica's sentencing speeches stressed his desire to deter others. "People who contemplate the heinous crime committed in this case will know that they will get the same medicine," he told an illiterate drifter whom he sentenced to 30 years to life for murder.

In ordering 15-to-45-year sen-

tences for two men convicted of an armed robbery, Judge Sirica said: "They must be separated from society for a long time, and the severe penalties should be a deterrent to other would-be offenders."

Judge Sirica may have set a record of sorts in 1968 when the U.S. Court of Appeals reversed him three times in two months in the same case. Judge Sirica repeatedly refused to release on bond a Chicago street gang leader who was appealing his conviction on a contempt of Congress charge.

## Order Refused

In 1971, when the higher court ordered him to reconsider sentencing a convicted robber under the new Youth Corrections Act, Judge Sirica refused.

Of course he lost the battle, but not before he lectured a youth center superintendent for telling the judge, "We don't consider the punitive aspect. We're interested in the man."

"So you're not concerned really with the question of punishment?" said Judge Sirica. "Don't you consider the rights of the citizens of the District of Columbia? Don't you think that nice people have rights too?"

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK—It is familiar ground in American history that issues of political power often become questions of law. But every generation explores that ground anew, and with fresh drama. So it was last week when Judge John Sirica ordered President Nixon to produce for his inspection nine tapes of White House conversations. For all the history, there was still a powerful impact in the fact that a subpoena was being issued to the President of the United States for the first time since Chief Justice Marshall addressed one to Jefferson in 1807.

The significance of the Sirica ruling was much more profound than the particular subpoena. Its real import was that a process of law was under way: a process that may deeply affect the power of the President, even his power to survive in office, and one that he cannot stop. Judge Sirica's decision was of course only one part of that process. President Nixon's position is potentially at issue now in a dozen legal proceedings, criminal and civil, arising out of Watergate and his own campaign. And, quite separately, there is the grand jury investigation of Vice-President Agnew.

## The Agnew Case

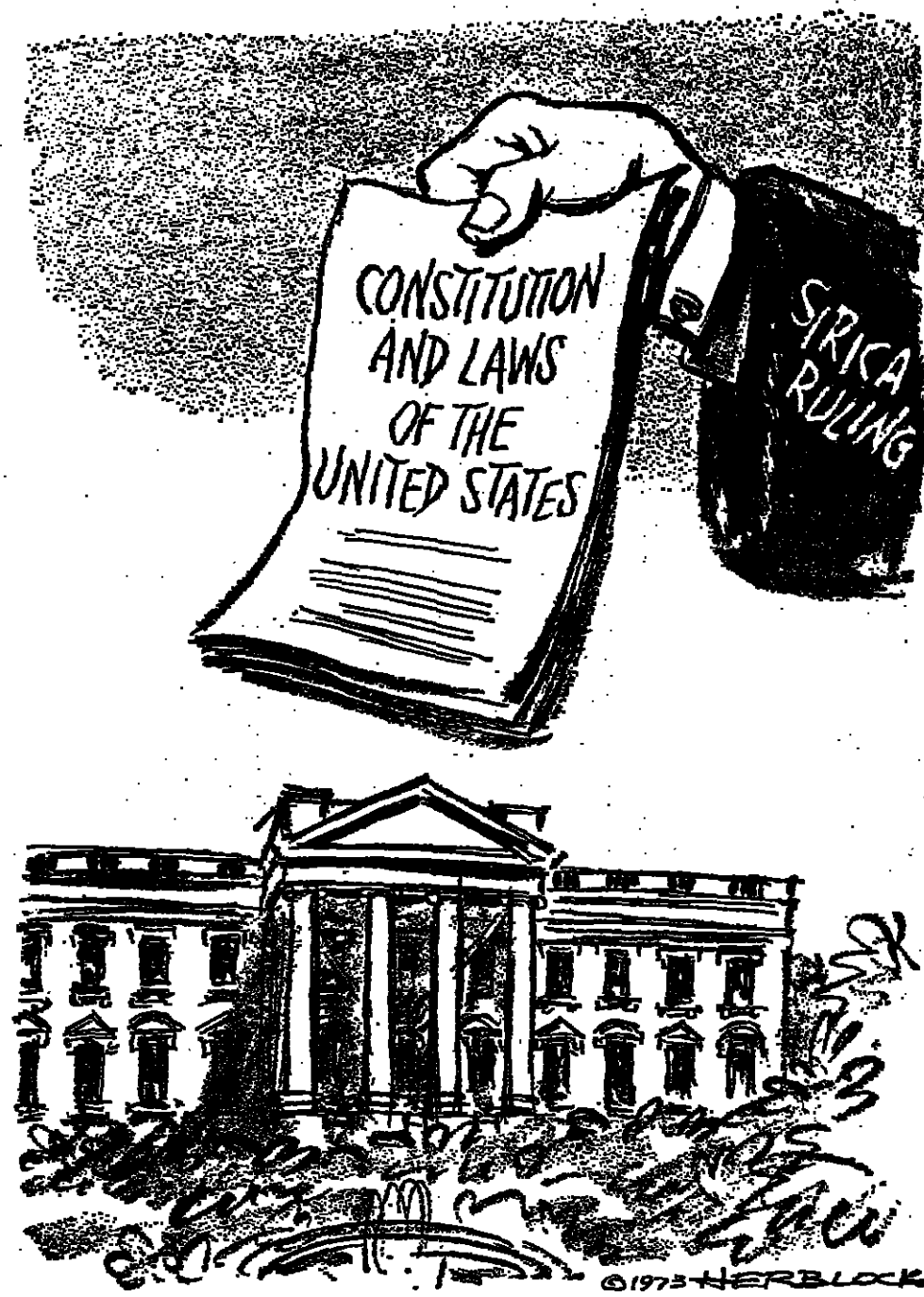
The Agnew case well illustrates the difficulties and dangers of the legal process for President Nixon. It raises constitutional questions dormant almost since the founding of the republic. It could set precedents damaging to Mr. Nixon. And for reasons as much political as legal, it is almost certainly out of the President's control.

Can a sitting Vice-President be indicted and criminally prosecuted? Or must he first be impeached? Those are examples of the pregnant constitutional questions in the case.

Some recent scholarly work concluded that the framers of the Constitution intended impeachment to be a remedy for misused official power quite separate from the criminal law, with neither excluding the use of the other method.

Historically, the argument goes, the framers were trying to break with a British system that put suspected officials, wrongdoers on trial not only for their offices but for their lives and through a standstill—for their families' right to inherit their property. Thus De Toqueville, in his comments on impeachment, emphasized that the Constitution limited its punishment to removal from office and disqualification from office, leaving criminal sanctions to other proceedings.

# The President of the U.S., the Vice-President And Uncharted Legal Issues in Tapes Ruling



connection between the two when immunities are claimed. If Spiro Agnew can be indicted, ordinary people may well reason, Richard Nixon is surely subject to subpoenas—and to the law generally.

That is one danger lurking in the Agnew case for the President, the contagion of law. Mr. Nixon may also see his situation linked to Mr. Agnew's in a future scenario, however remote and hypothetical it may appear at this time. Under the 26th Amendment, if Mr. Agnew resigned, Mr. Nixon would be free to nominate a strong new vice-president, one who could enhance his own position. But if that person were too acceptable to Congress and the public, might there not be a movement to have the President resign in his favor?

## Matter of Control

Finally, in the Agnew example, there is the matter of control. A President ordinarily has the last word, under the U.S. system, in deciding whether to proceed with a federal criminal case. But events have made that impossible here. Attorney General Elliot Richardson has effectively made the issue one for independent, nonpolitical judgment, and the President could hardly change that without grave political consequences.

These same themes can be found in the legal matters directly affecting the President. Most dramatically, there is the extraordinary fact of an investigator and prosecutor, who is nominally working for the President but is in fact beyond his control: Archibald Cox.

What can be seen from all this is that legal forces are at work, and gathering momentum, that could determine the fate of Richard Nixon's presidency. They will end in the Supreme Court. All one can say with any assurance is that there the nine men, confronting yet another unique combination of law and politics, will do their best to act as judges. In the great precedents, most recently the Steel Seizure Case of 1952, Supreme Court justices did not let any allegiance to party or to the President who appointed them determine their decisions.

The Supreme Court's power in such great affairs has troubled many people. Justice Frankfurter complained in the Steel case that constitutional confrontations "expose a maelstrom influence over the popular mind." But it will surely seem just to history—potentially just—that the Supreme Court should have the last word to say about a presidency under challenge on the very issue of faithfulness to law.

Under that line of reasoning, Vice-President Agnew would be subject to indictment now. The argument might be the stronger because the suspected crimes took place before he became Vice-President, when he was a local Maryland officeholder. In fact, there is a recent case in point.

Judge Otto Kerner of the U.S. Court of Appeals was successfully prosecuted by the Nixon administration for alleged crimes committed when he was governor of Illinois, before he went on the bench. No attempt was made to impeach him first. The same clause of the Constitution covers

both Mr. Agnew's and Judge Kerner's offices. If the courts uphold the Kerner conviction, then there can be no requirement to impeach Vice-President Agnew before prosecuting him.

But is it conceivable that a man under indictment could remain Vice-President of the United States? If impeachment were ruled out as unfair until the criminal charges were resolved, seems likely, would Mr. Agnew not come under immense pressure to resign? On the other hand, would his lawyers not advise him to stick fast in office, because resignation would give away his

constitutional claim that impeachment must precede indictment?

Those are just some of the hard questions raised by the Agnew case. They indicate how much of a legal morass may lie ahead—legal and political, for the two cannot be separated, least of all in their implications for Mr. Nixon.

A Vice-President cannot make a President's argument that the center of power in our government should not be subject to embarrassment by lawsuits. But he is the President in potential, and the public mind will make a

# Amnesty International—Working for the Release of Prisoners of Conscience

By Samuel Abt

LONDON, (HTT)—In the library of Amnesty International, off Theobald's Road in London, work five persons surrounded by testimony to the world's repression.

The books, for example, among those on the U.S.A. shelf are "Going to Jail," by Howard Levy, MD, who refused to continue to train Green Berets for Vietnam, "Seize the Time," by Bobby Seale, who attended one of his trials gagged and bound, "The Resistance," by Michael Farber and Staughton Lynd of the old New Left, and "The Right of the People," by Justice William O. Douglas.

Other titles on other shelves are more morose: "The Accused," "Wife of the Prisoner," "On Trial," "Suspended Sentence," "Involuntary Journey to Siberia." Near the books sit thick files of correspondence, reports and newspaper clippings, each file labeled with the name of one or several countries: Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic and Chad share one folder; repression there is either slight or more likely, unreported—but Czechoslovakia has six folders of its own and Greece, running only from January to October, 1968, has four.

The library is dark but not gloomy, and one wall is decorated with red and silver metal ornaments. They were made in Klatu Prison, Indonesia, out of tin cans by some of the thousands held since the abortive coup of 1965. The ornaments are used to add the prisoners.

The five persons in the library are clipping newspapers and preparing a mailing of petitions and reports, fighting torture, political arrest and illegal detention with paper. Surprisingly, Amnesty International sometimes wins. "It's the old question: 'How many divisions does the Pope have?'" explains Mark Grantham, the organization's information officer. "Governments have a neurosis: they like to be liked, not thought savage."

Especially not thought savage by a group as respectable as Amnesty International. In its own words, it is "an independent, non-governmental organization which has consultative status with the United Nations and the Council of Europe. It endeavors to ensure the right for everyone to hold and express his beliefs. Amnesty International works, irrespective of

political considerations, for the release of men and women who are in prison because of their beliefs, or their ethnic origin, color or language, provided they have neither used nor advocated violence."

Or, as Amnesty calls them, prisoners of conscience.

Boris Pavlovich Azarikov, a Russian dentist, for one. As detailed in 1960 for resisting a royal coup abolishing parliamentary democracy. Freed in 1970, he was rearrested in August, 1972, and is being held without trial. Amnesty reports, Mr. Bhattarai is listed under the title of "This Month's Prisoners" in the newsletter and Amnesty strives to free him with a poster campaign. "Send your postcard worded cards," the newsletter advises. "To His Majesty King Birendra of Nepal, the Royal Palace, Kathmandu, Nepal."

For Mr. Azarikov, cards "appealing for his release on humanitarian grounds" should be sent to, among others, the Chairman of the Supreme Soviet, Nikolai Podgorniy, SSSR, G. Moskvina, Krenel, For Arthur Banks Burgard, a black actor serving five years for refusing induction into the U.S. Army, "courteously worded cards should be sent to President Richard M. Nixon, the White House, Washington, D.C."

Do the cards help? Amnesty reports mixed results. Recent monthly newsletters note that the Rev. Isvan Tiboddy was released by Hungary a few months before the expiration of his 12-year sentence, that Ludek Pachman of Czechoslovakia received an exit visa and is now living in West Germany and that, because of "extremely poor health," Nikos Kaloudis of Greece was granted an eight-month suspension of his sentence of life imprisonment. On the other hand, despite the politely worded postcards, Saitih Abdulhadi Ailag of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and his three brothers have been reportedly shot and killed in prison.

The postcard and the mimeograph machine are not Amnesty's only weapons. It has national sections, or chapters, in

at least 30 countries and these groups "adopt" prisoners, providing money for their families and for their legal defense and applying pressure in varied ways. "Say that we have an Australian businessman who is a member," explains an Amnesty official, "and he goes to Country X to put through a sale and he meets with high-level businessmen, perhaps even the trade minister, and Country X has a tradition of political prisons. Our member has a chance to say something against this, to protest at a level where the protest might have some effect."

In testimony to the nonpartisan spirit of repression, the national sections each have three adopted prisoners: one from the capitalist world, one from the Communist world and one from the Third World.

Amnesty also assigns observers to political, or what it regards as political, trials throughout the world, if it can get permission from the government involved. An Amnesty observer, an African teaching law in Los Angeles, attended, for example, the trial of Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony J. Russo, who were charged with divulging government secrets, the Pentagon papers, charges which were ultimately dropped. Mr. Grantham explained: "We were checking to make sure they got a fair trial. Later, we would have decided if we should take a stand on whether they should have even been on trial."

These two issues are often separated because of Amnesty's policy against defending those who have used or advocated violence. In uncertain cases, the decision to become involved is made by what officials call the borderline commission, composed of a lawyer in Hamburg, another in Geneva and a writer in Sweden. Often, Mr. Grantham notes, the group finally decides to oppose the sentence, not the conviction.

United Nations has been drawn up in English, French, Spanish, Russian, Chinese and German and is being circulated for signatures. The organization's mimeograph machines are also turning out accounts of torture, by the tortured, in such countries as Brazil, Greece and Turkey. Last month, a 26-page report on torture in Spanish prisons was issued and sent to Madrid, where it was denied.

## Some Figures

There are, Amnesty officials sadly report, many political prisoners in the world ("70 countries of the 110 then in the UN had them a few years ago") and many of these are prisoners of conscience. By Amnesty's records, the countries with the most political prisoners, not including prisoners of war, are Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and South and North Vietnam. Europe, both East and West, has the highest number of reported prisoners, 41.4 percent of the world's total, with Africa next at 25.6 percent, then Asia with 18.8 percent and Latin America with 8.3 percent and the rest scattered elsewhere. Africa's total is dispersed widely since, as an Amnesty official notes, "Africa doesn't actually go in for large numbers of prisoners in any one country; they're selective."

Countries relatively clean by Amnesty's standards include Australia ("but only since December, when the new prime minister

freed conscientious objectors"), the Netherlands, Canada, Sweden, West Germany and Gambia, an otherwise obscure former British colony in west Africa. The United States does not rate so well with Amnesty, mainly because of what it terms excessive sentences to black militants. Except in the cases of conscientious objectors though, the appeals system in U.S. courts is said to work well. Britain would get high grades except for its detention policy in Northern Ireland and most of Western Europe would be more acceptable in Amnesty's eyes except for the jailing of conscientious objectors and violators of press laws.

But, Amnesty officials admit their figures are only those of reported cases. A moderately accurate reckoning can be made in the Soviet Union, for example, since Amnesty subsidizes a printing in English of the "Chronicle of Human Events," the journal of the underground Soviet civil rights movement. What of countries with no civil rights movements, even clandestine ones, or those countries sealed to the rest of the world or even those with a literacy rate so low that there is no voice to complain? In these cases Amnesty collects its information from reports by travelers, from newspapers and, to a moderate degree, by the investigations of its own staff on trips from London.

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# PORTUGAL 1973

## PARADISE FOR TOURISM

Portugal has within very few years become one of the Western World's favourite holiday resorts. Tourism is big business. In the way of revenue it comes only second to remittances from Portuguese migrant workers abroad.

Some four million tourists visited Portugal in 1972, and 378,500 poured in during January and February this year.

As a tourist lure, the country possesses the widest range of scenery and historic sights, old castles and Roman remains, ancient palaces and churches. Some of its little old walled cities are museums in themselves.

A coastline more than 500 miles in length offers a chain of fine Atlantic beaches, some rustic and secluded, others developed for the sophisticated traveller.

The capital, Lisbon, has an international theatre, opera and ballet season yearly.

Most areas are well serviced by hotels and other accommodation to suit all tastes and purses. Sports facilities abound, from swimming, sailing, fishing and skin-diving, to riding, tennis, hunting and, in winter, skiing. Portugal's golf courses, built to international specifications, are now of world-wide repute. There are delightful little spas to cope with all ailments. Camping sites have been developed all over the country, by the sea, in the mountains, near the cities or far in the wooded countryside. There are more than 300 country fairs and religious festivals to visit throughout the year. Bullfights, where the bull is not killed and the horse is superb, are a spring and summer attraction both in Lisbon and in certain country towns. There are gaming casinos for those who like to gamble.

Up to the present, there have only been two permanent casinos, in Estoril and in Funchal, the capital of Madeira. Now, however, authorization has been given to build three more casinos in the southern Algarve. The first of these opened in April this year at Alvor, and the other two will be at the Vilamoura development site and at Monte Gordo respectively. Each will have its own restaurant, cinema and night-club, banqueting halls and rooms for bridge parties plus swimming pools and other entertainment facilities.

Not least among Portugal's attractions is the climate. The average summer temperature is 21 degrees in Lisbon, 30 deg. in the nearby Costa do Sol (Estoril) area, 30 deg. in the Algarve and 21 deg. on Madeira Island.

Accommodation in Portugal ranges from the simplest (and cheapest) of one-star boarding-houses to five-star luxury hotels, all under government inspection. In addition the government itself runs a string of inns called Pousadas. There are at the moment 23 of these, and more to come. They are all strategically placed overlooking sweeping views of sea or countryside. Some of them are regional-type buildings which provide accommodation for a modest price. Others are luxury class, and these are of a special nature, for ancient monasteries and castles, fortresses and convents have been transformed into the most delightful of hostels, each with its own regional and historic atmosphere, luxurious accommodation and service. Both national and international food is served, and the local wines are

to be recommended. A regulation provides that tourists may only stay for five days at a time in these government Pousadas.

There is, however, a great development drive, particularly in the southern Algarve, where huge block-enterprises are erecting literary towns composed of towers of state surrounded by regional-type villas and hotels to accommodate thousands of families. Each is providing its own shopping and entertainment centres, sports facilities and even farms and gardens for growing its own food.

Torralta, for instance, has developments in the Algarve and is also turning the sandy isthmus of Troia off the Setúbal coast south of Lisbon into a vast residential and holiday area accessible by ferry and hovercraft. It has future plans for a winter sports centre up in the northern Serra da Estrela mountains.

Vilamoura in the Algarve is rapidly opening up another such holiday centre with a vast marina and communal centre including shops, schools and a theatre. A third such development in the area is envisaged by Funchal, which already runs the luxury holiday-flat site of Vilalara near Armação de Pêra.

Travel within Portugal is easy and efficient. Motorways are excellent, and are to be increased, and the government recently signed a contract with the BRISA Consortium for the construction of 360 km (224 miles approx.) of motorways linking Lisbon with Oporto and other cities.

In addition to the three international airports of Lisbon, Oporto and Faro, some 25 smaller airfields serve provincial towns and cities.

Statistics show that in 1972 Portugal's income from tourism totalled 10,834,000,000 escudos, a 23% increase over the previous year's income. There was a balance of 6,471,000,000 escudos taking into account expenditure on tourism promotion during the year. This came to 4,163,000,000 escudos.

The whole complicated tourist organization of Portugal is in the hands of a special government department designated Secretaria de Estado da Informação e Turismo (State Secretariat for Information & Tourism). The tourism sector of this department is a Commissariat and its activities are manifold, including the supplying of all kinds of tourist information at home and abroad. Abroad the "Casas de Portugal" in capital cities are its foreign emissaries. At home its branches exist in all necessary areas. The head of this state department is Engineer Alvaro Roquette, Commissar for Tourism.

The department began in a modest way before the days of mass travel, and was a department of the Ministry of the Interior. In 1940 it moved to the direct control of the Prime Minister's office and became the Secretariado de Propaganda Nacional (National Propaganda Secretariat), but changed once more and in the end became the present State Secretariat.

The Commissariat is engaged in promoting tourism in every possible way. It grants low-interest loans for the building of hotels, holiday villages, restaurants and camping sites. Through its offices the Portuguese govern-

ment matches with a loan the capital put into the tourist business by foreigners.

It is empowered to grant industrial land tax exemption, and this exemption is extended to all levies and taxes for the administrative staff of tourist concerns for the first ten years of their existence. Tax exemption is also granted on the purchase of hotel and restaurant equipment. In 1973 the Commissariat's special fund, the Fundo de Turismo (Tourism Fund) put 300 million escudos into loans to the hotel industry.

The department is in charge of all tourism propaganda abroad and in control of all home de-

velopment. These include responsibility for hotel and other accommodation, restaurants, entertainment, hotel training schools, camping sites, and tourist guides.

No hotel or restaurant may open in Portugal without the initial investigation and authorization of the Commissariat of Tourism. Infringement of its regulations is punishable by heavy fines and even the closing down of establishments. Inspectors are constantly on their rounds investigating hygiene, accountancy, the fulfilment of advertised facilities. It deals with complaints, compiles statistics and organizes festivities.

In 1972 the Fundo de Turismo spent 467,550,497 escudos on promoting tourism. An annual 10% increase in this field is estimated. Apart from its loans to the hotel

industry, nearly 165 million escudos went into other promotional sectors, including propaganda in foreign countries. Other sums were more than 29 million escudos in refurbishing Pousadas and supporting hotel staff training schools, 121/4 million in investments in various projects of interest to tourism, more than 3 million in the casino zones and nearly 8 million for other developments.

The Tourism Commissariat is always on the alert for means to simplify and make more agreeable the life of tourists in Portugal. It helps to popularize the typical country fairs and festivals which have a regional quality quite their own, to keep alive folk dancing and organize special exhibitions and sales of regional art.

It has introduced such simplifications as small menus at a fixed

price in all government Pousadas for travellers passing through, and a set-price wine-included meal in all restaurants for those who feel they cannot get through the copious three or four-course meal that is standard fare among the Portuguese.

The latest regulation has instituted all-in price hotel bills to replace the former ones which had, in addition to the price of the accommodation and meals, a list of percentages payable to local charities and a service percentage. This merely served to add—and in some instances infuriate—the innocent foreign traveller from abroad. The same system now also applies to bills in night clubs and dance halls.

Once in Portugal, the tourist finds that travel is easy all over the country. Departing from Lisbon an energetic little electric railway skims the coastline to the Costa do Sol—Estoril and Cascais. These buses continue along to the magnificently hilly resort of Sintra and cheap taxis run out from the railway terminal to the wilder coast and golden sands beyond the Cascais beaches.

Excellent and rapid trains serve the north and south and the national airline TAP flies passengers to Oporto and places north in an hour. A chain of bus services links cities and towns and crosses the Spanish frontier. Even the secondary roads are fine for motorists.

Portuguese tourism is not confined to the Continent. Madeira Island in the Atlantic has long

### PORTUGAL'S SUNNY COAST

Portugal's sunny coast, the Costa do Sol, stretches along the north bank of the river Tagus some 16 miles from Lisbon. Its two queen resorts are Estoril and Cascais, but its possibilities stretch miles beyond Cascais to the magnificent Praia do Guincho, and the most westerly point of Europe, Cabo da Roca.

Beaches are strung along the coast all the way from Lisbon, and they are served by an efficient electric railway, although a motorway cuts through from the city and a coast road runs beside the railway most of the way.

The area is served by several first-class hotels, two of them of luxury standard, and a couple of score smaller inns and boarding-houses. It is the zone of some of the world's best sea food, and dozens of restaurants of every category line the streets of Cascais and are strung along the Guincho road.

The Estoril and Cascais sports centres cater to most tastes—sailing from Cascais bay, safe swimming from the little beaches, golf on Estoril's fine course, tennis, swimming pools, riding, pigeon-shooting, karting on the new autodrome, amateur flying from Tires airfield.

This month has seen the organization of the yearly regional handicrafts fair in Cascais where you can buy home-made peasant pottery, rugs, shawls and gewgaws of every description. An international ballet course has been held, together with sailing and golf tournaments, an international horse-jumping competition and a bullfight.

September promises international music courses, car racing, golf championships, motorcycle racing, international lawn tennis matches and an exhibition of modern art.

Golf tournaments continue in October, and there is a saltwater fishing competition and the Costa do Sol trophy for Formula 3 cars. And so on to the end of the year and into 1974.

An estimated 2 million tourists visited the Estoril area during 1972.



Girsão Cape, Madeira, the 2nd highest cliff in the world—1,903 feet

## The Economic Value of the Motorways to Be Built in Portugal

IN the near future, Portugal intends extending considerably her present 50 kms. of motorways. By 1980, 246 kms. of new motorways will be in operation: between Vila Franca de Xira and Carregado, 35 kms.; between Carregado and Leiria, 98 kms.; between Leiria and Coimbra, 65 kms.; between Coimbra and Aveiro, 46 kms.; between Aveiro and Carvalhosa, 48 kms.—all these in the Lisbon/Oporto direction. On the south bank of the Tagus: between Figueira and Setúbal, 24 kms., and the access to the new airport, 10 kms. On the "Costa del Sol": between the National Stadium and Cascais, 18.5 kms. In the Braga/Guimarães region: between Oporto and Fátima, 28 kms. Further extensions will be added to these in another, later phase.

Directed at the West coastal zones of the continent, where the most advanced economical centres of the country are located—the areas of Lisbon/Setúbal and Oporto/Braga/Aveiro—this important project will represent a decisive factor in the national economy.

Facilitating the spread of industry through areas insufficiently industrialized will bring about regional development which, in turn, will result in easier access to sources of material and to the big consumer and exporting centres. The high transport costs involved in production in Portugal, and the resulting difficulties in building industries outside the congested areas which absorb almost the whole of the country's industrial power, are notorious. The new motorway network will facilitate this regional deconcentration of industry and its subsidiary services, and contribute to a more efficient policy in respect to territorial organization.

Another advantage will be the stabilization of the labour force: new and better working conditions will prevent emigration which, over the last decade, has come to be considered the main means of social advancement. However, it will not be just a question of the occupation of the labour force during the construction phase: as an indirect result, the possibilities of employment will be increased in several other sectors including agriculture, where the shortage of manpower, drawn to the consumer

and exportation centres, is already acute.

Moreover, the importance of a motorway network in the country's policy of tourism development will be decisive. Portugal, renowned for her sun and sea, must offer the visitors all possible facilities for their full enjoyment of her beautiful coast and exceptional climatic conditions.

The financing, construction and exploitation of the new motorway network has been awarded to "Brisa" Auto-Estradas de Portugal, S.A.R.L., on a contract basis (so following the example of some of the most advanced countries) within the context of present responsibilities toward the economical and social development of the country. "Brisa", in conjunction with some of the most important national banks and European organizations in the field of construction, maintenance and exploitation of motorways, has offered to all qualified Portuguese constructors every possibility of participating in the construction works, and will be able to count, too, upon the competence and technical expertise of her foreign counterparts in the preparation and supervision of plans and construction activities. The estimated construction cost is 2,146,000,000.

The basic criterion will be the need to give priority to areas of higher internal gross production and higher volume in passenger and goods traffic.

This problem was obviously very carefully studied on the basis of economic studies and results of traffic statistics obtained by means of enquiries regularly promoted by the Junta Autónoma das Estradas. Having concentrated for the first phase on the construction of strategic stretches, which will also give access to the new Lisbon airport on the south bank of the Tagus, "Brisa" also thinks it useful to analyse the possibility of integrating the motorway system into a similar project now under study in neighbouring Spain. In point of fact, it is believed that the joining of the Portuguese and Spanish motorway networks on a peninsular scale would be likely not only to increase economical development and facilitate communications with the rest of Europe, but also to attract to Portugal in-

creasing numbers of tourists who seek the Spanish coast—especially in areas bordering the blue Algarve and green Minho.

In the meantime, having accepted fully the terms of the tender programme laid down by Government, "Brisa" Auto-Estradas de Portugal, S.A.R.L., led by Sr. Jorge de Brito, chairman of the Board, and comprising among others, Banco Intercontinental Português; Banco Figueira e Bursay; Crédito Fidejao Português; and Crédito Lyonnais; SEOP—Sociedade de Empreendimentos de Obras Públicas; EMPER—Empresa de Estudos e Construção Lda.; Tecnica y Obras, S.A.; Sir Alfred McAlpine & Son Ltd.; Société Française de Travaux Publics Fougereolle, S.A.; Gines Navarro y Hijos, S.A.; S.A. Conrad Zschokke; Finanzas y Proyectos S.A.; Rec Pères, S.A.; Société Générale d'Entreprises, S.A.; and Société Routière Colas, S.A.; seeks to give to the service a markedly Portuguese character, without, however, as previously stated, ignoring foreign experience and the mobilization of external resources: the economical balance of the concession being the object of their most careful attention.

In effect all the data resulting from traffic forecasts and the calculation of real and financial costs for the realization of the undertaking in normal, foreseeable circumstances, have been taken into consideration. It was concluded that with the present average general scale of costs (well below the European average), it will be possible to carry out the construction and exploitation of the motorway network without the necessity of having the economical balance of the enterprise on State subventions and financing, the latter even participating progressively in the positive results of exploitation.

At no cost to the State, with guaranteed external and internal financing in the best conditions on the respective markets, and in its turn, assuring maximum cost value in the execution of the works, it seems that the proposed and accepted project will adequately correspond to the needs which motivated it.

Portugal's motorways will, undoubtedly, offer her a quick road to truly European progress.

been a favourite resort, with its ravishing scenery, exotic vegetation and wild mountains. The Azores archipelago is also gradually opening up to travellers who crave that something different that this group of volcanic Atlantic islands can provide. Cape Verde in the southerly Atlantic has grandiose tourist projects for which the basic infrastructures are being laid.

In Africa, too, Portugal's Tourism Commissariat stretches its long arm. Mozambique is especially equipped to receive thousands of tourists each year from neighbouring African countries, particularly South Africa and Rhodesia. Not only is the State of Mozambique rich in natural beauties of beach and holiday islands, but its Gorongosa game park is one of the best in the world, and as safari country for the hunter it is hard to beat. Angola, too, offers many historic sites, game parks and safaris.

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**By Carl Courtwright**

**NEW YORK AP)**—Weekly Over the Counter industrial giving the high, low and last bid prices for the week with the net change from the previous week's last bid prices. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers Inc., are not actual transactions but are representative interdealer prices at which these securities could have been sold. Prices do not include retail markup, markdown or commission. Sales supplied by NASD.

There are persistent rumors that a real test of the Eurobond market will be made with an issue for a triple-A credit-rated borrower. While there are no details available on who or when, there appears to be a consensus among the leading banks that such a company could currently

But the major uncertainty is whether the investing public could be weaned away from the 11 percent-plus available on short-term instruments for the lure of 8 1/2 percent from 15 or more years.

The best counterbalance to the alluring short-term rates is an equity-linked term, and this too

though details on this issue are not available, bankers here expect the size to be closer to \$200 million.

Another issue now in the final stages of preparation is the long-rumored issue for the European Investment Bank denominated in *(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)*

### Moderate the Boom

Indeed, the boom has gathered such strength that most countries are wrestling with ways to moderate it and thereby sustain it as long as possible.

One welcome result of the strong demand has been the reduction in the uncomfortable

There was little to be gleaned from most actively traded stocks on the day that three issues were papered. The Dow Jones Industrial Average climbed 2 7/8 to 44 1/2. Chamberlain Paper, 2 1/8 to 16 3/8.

down slightly, and that may have led more positively about stocks and to higher high yields of the safe, short-term. Based on an examination of the week ending the New York Stock Exchange except for company shares. International Paper Corporation International, 1 3/4 to 19 and

The problem is an international one. Just as the nation's economic booms have transmitted prosperity from one country to the next, so have the booms transmitted price inflation. The whole subject of the international transmission of inflation has

## Dr. John M. Lee

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## By John H. Allan

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economic booms have transmitted prosperity from one country to the next, so have the booms transmitted price inflation. The whole subject of the international transmission of inflation has

1000

[illegible]



Bonds	Sales in \$1,000				Net Chg
	High	Low	Last		
UnCorp cv78BP	15	88	87	88	+1
	2	21 1/2	21	21 1/2	-2

[illegible]

### Insurance Stocks

[illegible][illegible]

First National Corporation Pa.	36 1/2	36 1/2	
First Nat. Bank Okla.	36	36	
First Nat. Bank Missy.	36	36	
Franklin Nat. Bank M. & Z.	21 1/2	21 1/2	
Grand Trust.	42 1/2	42 1/2	
Harrie Bank Co. Colo.	31 1/2	31 1/2	
Ind. Val. Bank & Trust Ind.	30 1/2	31 1/2	
London & West Bank.	30 1/2	30 1/2	
Malison Nat. Bank Pitts.	43 1/2	43 1/2	
Nat. City Bank Cleveland.	31 1/2	31 1/2	
Nat. City Bank Wash.	31 1/2	31 1/2	
Palmetto Nat. Bank.	32 1/2	32 1/2	
Pitts. Nat. Bank Wash.	31 1/2	31 1/2	
First Nat. Corporation.	30 1/2	31 1/2	
Secur. Fins. Corporation.	31	32 1/2	
Shawmut Nat. Bank Boston.	31 1/2	31 1/2	
Sta. Str. Bank Boston.	37 1/2	38 1/2	
U.S. Trust New York.	49 1/2	50	
Union Nat. Bank Wash.	31 1/2	31 1/2	
Virginia Nat. Bank.	35 1/2	36 1/2	

Treasury Bills		Exchange	
Dns	Rate	Rate	Rate
Sept. 6	9.31	8.52	8.52
Sept. 12	9.08	8.28	8.28
Sept. 19	8.85	8.05	8.05
Sept. 26	8.72	8.23	8.23
Sept. 26	8.71	8.23	8.23
Sept. 26	8.70	8.23	8.23
Sept. 27	8.70	8.23	8.23
Oct. 4	8.57	8.28	8.28
Oct. 11	8.55	8.27	8.27
Oct. 18	8.55	8.28	8.28
Oct. 25	8.55	8.27	8.27
Nov. 1	8.55	8.27	8.27
Nov. 8	8.55	8.27	8.27
Nov. 15	8.55	8.27	8.27
Nov. 22	8.55	8.27	8.27
Nov. 29	8.55	8.27	8.27
Dec. 6	8.55	8.27	8.27
Dec. 13	8.55	8.27	8.27
Dec. 20	8.55	8.27	8.27
Dec. 27	8.55	8.27	8.27
Jan. 3	8.55	8.27	8.27
Jan. 10	8.55	8.27	8.27
Jan. 17	8.55	8.27	8.27
Jan. 24	8.55	8.27	8.27
Jan. 31	8.55	8.27	8.27
Feb. 7	8.55	8.27	8.27
Feb. 14	8.55	8.27	8.27
Feb. 21	8.55	8.27	8.27
Feb. 28	8.55	8.27	8.27
Mar. 7	8.55	8.27	8.27
Mar. 14	8.55	8.27	8.27
Mar. 21	8.55	8.27	8.27
Mar. 28	8.55	8.27	8.27
Apr. 4	8.55	8.27	8.27
Apr. 11	8.55	8.27	8.27
Apr. 18	8.55	8.27	8.27
Apr. 25	8.55	8.27	8.27
May 2	8.55	8.27	8.27
May 9	8.55	8.27	8.27
May 16	8.55	8.27	8.27
May 23	8.55	8.27	8.27
May 30	8.55	8.27	8.27
Jun 6	8.55	8.27	8.27
Jun 13	8.55	8.27	8.27
Jun 20	8.55	8.27	8.27
Jun 27	8.55	8.27	8.27

Over-Count		High Low	
Continued from Page			
108 Shells	6 1/2	174	124
Kongite P. 1.45	3	304	254
Klirinbrew	200	27	144
Klasi Gold	100	324	124
Klasi Silver	14	2	163
Nashamir	14	4	54
Palaburim	50	18	154
Overseasins SA	14	4	54
Palaburim	50	18	154
Philips Gladin	539	204	18
Prasap	100	324	124
Presiering	200	27	144
Rasakron	14	4	54
Schilam	2372	114	114
Talei	124	124	124
Tokchamir	480	124	124
Tovobchamir	480	124	124
Tovobchamir	480	124	124
VaalRasins	50	18	154

Bond	30-67 4 1/8s	76.12	76.12	6.25
Bond	79-80, 4s	73.38	74.28	6.25

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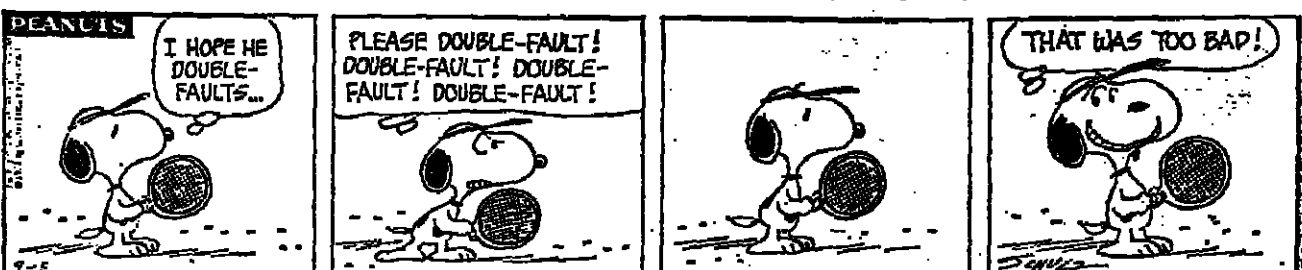
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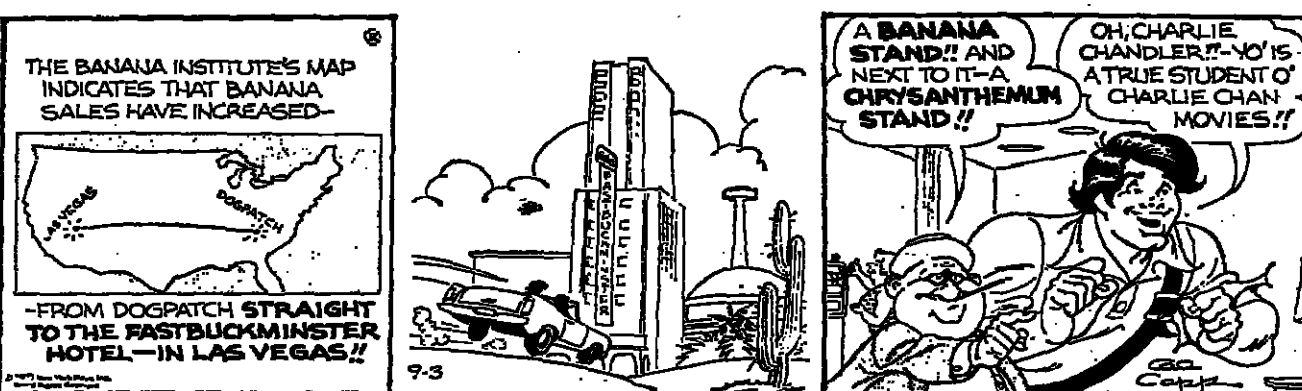
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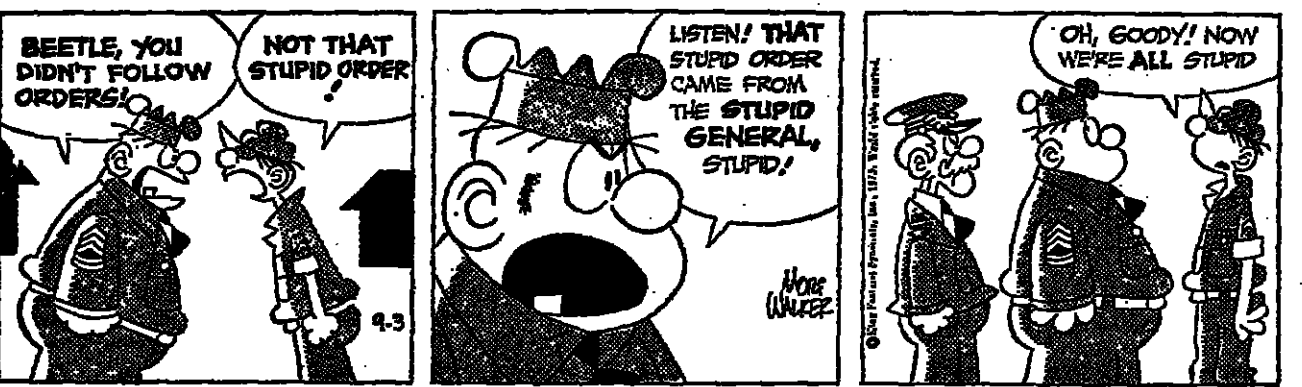
B.C.



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BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



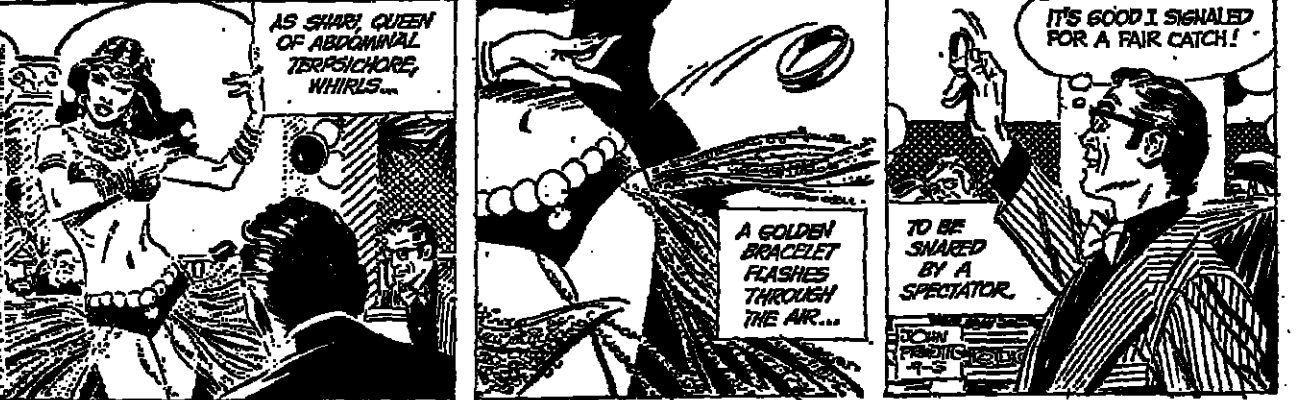
REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



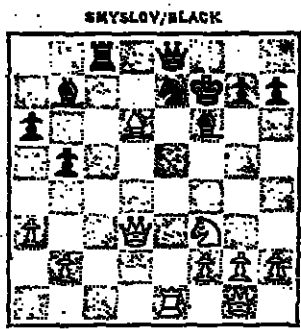
BLONDIE



CHESS

By Robert Byrne

Through the 12th round of the second Interzonal Tournament in Petropolis, Brazil, had the earmarks of producing a double surprise. Two of the younger generation of grandmasters, 23-year-old Ljubomir Ljubojevic of Yugoslavia and 21-year-old Enrique Mecking of Brazil, had both won their first round in running first and second.



Position after 22... N-K2!

But, in the end, it was the striking difference in their play that left them consoling. Mecking parlayed tactical sharp, but controlled and solid execution into the first prize, the success of his life. His coolness enabled him to acquiesce in a draw with the less-favored Peter Bjartas, who had maneuvered him into an unpromising position in their 14th-round game.

his bishop sacrifice, 18 BxPch, was reasonable, because Ljubojevic could have forced a draw by 20 Q-Q3ch, K-B2 (not 20... K-R3; 21 Bx3, QxR 22 Q-B5, threatening 23 B-B4ch, when Black would be only too happy to get a draw); 21 Q-Q5ch, etc. But, to allow Smyslov the time for the consolidating 22... N-K2! was suicidal.

As for Ljubojevic, he had begun the tournament with risks ranging from mild to wild, and he could not stop himself. He had the chance to absorb a pointed lesson from Samuel Reshevsky, who wrecked one of his excessively adventurous opening experiments in the ninth round, but he ignored the defeat. Two rounds later, he played so rapidly against David Brounstein that he overlooked the opportunity to demonstrate a loophole in his opponent's attack and again suffered defeat.

If Ljubojevic had hoped to make something out of 23 BxN, BxP; 24 Q-B5ch, K-N1; 25 Q-R3ch, K-B1; 26 N-K2, a less enthusiastic glance would have revealed that, after 26... R-Q1, threatening 27... B-Q4, 27... R-Q3, or 27... B-KB3, White is just a piece down. After the game, Ljubojevic warmly praised Smyslov's 23... Q-Q1, although the necessity for ducking the rook pin was glaringly evident, especially since White was threatening the deadly 24 N-N5ch.

But the height of his folly came in the 14th round. After sacrificing a piece against Yassli Smyslov and soon realizing that his attack could not succeed, he disdained perpetual check and pressed on to defeat. Instead of sharing the glory with Mecking, Ljubojevic wound up in an undistinguished tie for ninth place.

Once Smyslov had gotten his king to safety with 27... K-N1, his problems in winning were purely technical. For the sake of mobilizing his forces for attack, Smyslov was quite willing to part with a pawn by 33... B-B4. In defending his second rank with 35... R-Q2, he had no reason to fear 39 RxR, KxR; 40 B-B3, since 40... N-K2; 41 BxP, N-B4ch costs White another piece.

While Ljubojevic desperately hunted pawns on the queenside, Smyslov threw his king and all three pieces into the creation of a mating net which forced Ljubojevic's resignation at move 50.

We are immensely fortunate, now, to have precisely such a volume, written by James D.

DENNIS THE MENACE



# BOOKS

## BIOLOGY

By James D. Ebert, Ariel G. Loewy, Richard S. Müller and Howard A. Schneiderman. Holt, Rinehart & Winston. 798 pp. Illustrated. \$12.50.

Reviewed by Caryl P. Haskins

It may be no exaggeration that the advances achieved in the life sciences during the second half of this century equal, in their massiveness and sweep, in their revolutionary intellectual impact and in their practical social significance, those of physics in the first. Some of these advances are now widely familiar. The revolution surrounding the discovery of the role of DNA and the elucidation of the code of inheritance, rivaling the original discoveries of Mendel, is almost universally known. Our widened understanding of the nature of viruses, and of their effects on bacteria and on higher organisms, have become generally familiar, thanks particularly to the extraordinary impact of this understanding on modern medicine.

Ebert, director of the department of embryology of the Carnegie Institution of Washington at Baltimore, and of the Marine Biology Laboratory at Woods Hole, Mass.; Ariel G. Loewy of Harvard College; Richard S. Müller of Yale University; and Howard A. Schneiderman of the University of California at Irvine.

Such discoveries, however, are but the tips of the immense iceberg, the immense ice-flow—that can serve as image for the moving front of the modern life sciences. As the number of investigators has grown precipitantly in the years since World War II, the life sciences have quite literally exploded, in range and depth and variety. With that explosion has come extensive differentiation of subdisciplines, with the inevitable concomitant of intense specialization both of investigators and their students.

The authors have achieved their object—to implement the conviction stated in their Introduction that, "as biology comes of age so must its teachers and students"—with immense distinction. In this single book of some 800 pages, they have indeed managed to weld into a comprehensive structure what amounts to the whole congeries of the life sciences, and to do it without undue redundancy and in a manner calculated to absorb and stimulate student and layman alike.

For some years the gulf between those oriented especially to molecular biology and those primarily concerned with questions of evolution, of population genetics, and even of evolutionary taxonomy, was dangerously deep, and general understanding of the phenomena of life suffered severely, especially among younger students. There is evidence that that trend has begun to reverse, that the life sciences are now on the threshold of a ripening and a period of synthesis, when broader vistas can be achieved and broader views prevail. But the earlier years, however intensely creative, have left their scars. Nothing is more needed at present than an effective general account, written for beginning student and layman alike, that can survey the life sciences as a unified, coherent fabric, and present it in a way not only fascinating and compelling, but with depth, balance, perception and accuracy.

Despite this immense scope, there is no sense of confusion in the book. On the contrary, each chapter is conspicuous for its clarity and focus. Each chapter is also distinguished by its depth and accuracy and its extraordinary modernity, and each can be read as an independent essay. Yet the various apparently disparate subjects are well knit with frequent cross-connections. Finally, the pedagogical skills displayed throughout the text, linking new and unfamiliar concepts with older images better understood, building bridges between the novel and the orthodox, and withal conveying the deep sense of excitement and wonder that the subject deserves, make reading a delight and should fire the imagination of many a promising neophyte.

We are immensely fortunate, now, to have precisely such a volume, written by James D.

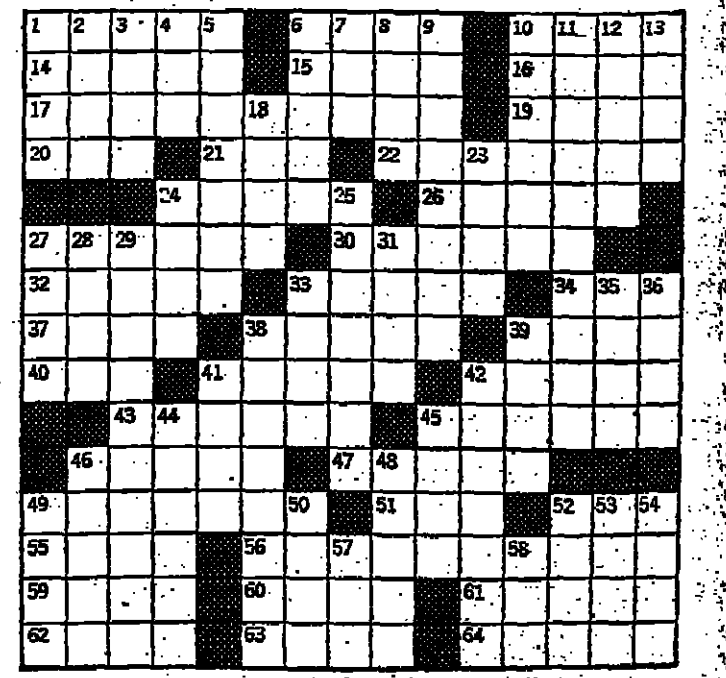
Solution to Friday's Puzzle  
BOASIT AIGIT SHIP  
ALTAR THIN HOME  
TEMPIT TIES HERIA  
HOIR MOUNTAINIAIT  
AISKERS LICES  
CLEANTHESKY FIELD  
COID AJAIA ALOU  
AWIRASINIRIA  
DAMP ELAPIS  
STIRISA SPRAY  
THOMASELLIOT MSIC  
ARIO SLAP ITALIO  
POITL DIER NALIE

Caryl P. Haskins is the author of "Of Ants and Men" and "Of Societies and Men."

# CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- |                                   |                             |                            |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| ACROSS                            | 46 "Republic" author        | 13 Western city            |
| 1 Like hula hoops or skate boards | 47 Lift up                  | 18 Houseman youths         |
| 6 Prudish                         | 48 Foreshadow               | 23 Old French measure      |
| 10 London cleaning woman          | 52 Quantifying Abbr.        | 24 Small vessel            |
| 14 Up and about                   | 55 Nonflying wing           | 25 No place to be caught   |
| 15 Solitary                       | 56 Area for the fervent     | 27 Baby transit            |
| 16 Brackish                       | 59 Fever                    | 28 Tops                    |
| 17 Fickle ones                    | 60 Point of time            | 29 Small amount            |
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| 21 Prolix gift                    | 63 Cafeteria item           | 33 Impulse                 |
| 22 Unidentified one               | 64 Make one's mind known    | 36 Color man               |
| 24 TV word                        |                             | 38 Flaving hubris          |
| 26 Affairs of honor               |                             | 39 Flower container        |
| 27 Open courts                    | DOWN                        | 41 Wodehouse               |
| 30 Strip blubber                  | 1 Agreement                 | 42 T.B. users              |
| 32 Richelleu                      | 2 Pale                      | 44 Field                   |
| 33 Previously, to bards           | 3 Kind of party             | 45 Secular                 |
| 34 Deb                            | 4 Metaphor's partner: Abbr. | 46 Italian's please        |
| 37 Dye plant                      | 5 Onosphere area            | 48 Like Gary Cooper        |
| 38 Record or family               | 6 West Point                | 49 — du jour               |
| 39 Avoid sameness                 | 7 Aquatic marmoset          | 50 Eastern prince          |
| 40 Hebrew letter                  | 8 Stopover for stagecoaches | 52 Daughter of James II    |
| 41 Deal with                      | 9 Skin layer                | 53 Prefix for ton or phone |
| 42 Enter heedlessly, with "in"    | 10 Witchlike women          | 54 Difficult trip          |
| 43 Sounds noisily                 | 11 Items on bikes           | 57 Govt. agency            |
| 45 One of two evils               | 12 Build up                 | 58 Spirit answer           |





# Borg Beats Ashe At Forest Hills; Laver Also Upset

From Wire Dispatches  
**FOREST HILLS, N.Y., Sept. 2.**—Arthur Ashe became the latest casualty at the U.S. Open tennis championship today as he was defeated by Bjorn Borg of Sweden. In other upsets, this weekend, fourth-seeded Rod Laver and eighth-seeded Manuel Orantes were put out of the men's singles.

Borg upset Ashe, the third seed, last year's beaten finalist and winner of the title in 1968, 6-1, 6-4, 6-4.

Stan Smith moved into the last 16 of the men's singles by defeating Roscoe Tanner, 6-7, 7-6, 6-4, 6-3.

Orantes was beaten by 21-year-old Ross Case of Australia, 6-1, 6-4, 7-6.

Wimbledon champion Jan Kodeš, the sixth seed, defeated Ismail el-Shafie, 6-3, 7-5, 6-0.

Tom Gorman, the 13th choice, beat Mark Cox, 3-6, 7-5, 6-4, 6-4.

Nikki Pilić, seeded 18th, beat Phil Dent, 4-6, 6-3, 6-3, 6-1, and Orny Parun defeated Jeff Simpson, 3-6, 7-6, 6-1.

Borg, 17, was at his best in the final set, leading 6-2 early but then playing unorthodox tennis to break service for 3-2. Borg broke through again in the seventh game and then blasted three aces in holding his own delivery to love to lead 5-3.

## College Football Opens Season

**DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 2 (UPI).**—Halfback Jim Germany scored three touchdowns yesterday to lead New Mexico State to a 27-12 victory over Drake in a rain-soaked opener to the 1973 major college football season. It was the only game scheduled.

Germany scored the first touchdown of the game late in the first quarter on a one-yard run and caught touchdown passes of 18 and 23 yards from quarterback Joe Pisarcik.

The Aggies' defense limited inexperienced Drake to 10 yards total offense in the first half while building up a 30-6 lead.

## Vikings Nip Dolphins, 20-17, End Unbeaten Streak at 23

**BLOOMINGTON, Minn., Sept. 2 (AP).**—Fran Tarkenton, on the bench for almost three quarters, parked the Minnesota Vikings on a 17-point rally that led to a 20-17 victory over the Miami Dolphins' first loss in a 20-17, Friday in a National Football League preseason game. The loss snapped Miami's unbeaten streak at 23 games.

Fred Cox kicked a 25-yard field goal at the final minute for the Vikings to win the game.

In the 1973 Super Bowl triumph, a second-year line-backer, Jeff Stenson, picked up Miami fumble on the Minnesota 7 and ran it back to the Miami 5 to set up the field goal.

The Vikings ran the clock down to two seconds with running plays, called time out and caught in Cox for the winning kick.

Miami, now with a 4-1-1 preseason record, last lost in its first-to-the last preseason game in 1972.

Tarkenton completed 11 of 14 passes for 160 yards.

In other exhibitions Friday night:

**Broncos 16, Bills 14**  
 In Denver, quarterback Charlie Johnson led Denver to a 16-14 victory over Buffalo.

**Broncos scored their points** on three Jim Turner field goals and a 30-yard touchdown pass from Johnson to Haven Moses.

**Rams 39, Chargers 17**  
 In Los Angeles, despite two touchdowns passes by Johnny Lyles, Los Angeles defeated San Diego, 39-17.

**The 40-year-old Dallas quarter-back** the Chargers all the way and connected on a 28-yard touchdown pass to Dave Williams in the second quarter and then to a former Ram, Tom Thomas, in the fourth quarter, completed 18 of 31 passes for 286 yards.

**In exhibitions yesterday:**

**Bears 31, Cardinals 20**  
 In Chicago, Carl Garrett ripped a tackle for a 48-yard touchdown run and Ike Hill returned punt 87 yards for another score to lead Chicago to a 31-20 victory over St. Louis.

**The Bears also scored on Bobby** the Bears 15-yard pass to Jim Johnson, a field goal and Doug's 7-yard dash.

**Oilers 28, Colts 9**  
 In Houston, quarterback Dan Fouts led Houston to two third-quarter touchdowns and an Oilers rushed for 163 yards.

**The Oilers beat Baltimore, 20-9.** Houston, winning its second consecutive game after 14 consecutive losses, took a 3-2 half-lead on Pinn Seemman's 17-yard field goal.

**Jets 18, Saints 17**  
 In New Orleans, Joe Namath led three long touchdowns

In the ninth game Ashe stood at 40-40, but saved the three match points. When Borg reached 40-30 in the next game for his fourth match point there was no reprieve for the American, who netted a forehand after being driven back by a penetrating smash.

Ashe blamed his defeat on his own errors but gave the young Swede credit. "He played very well," Ashe acknowledged, adding: "I didn't serve well. I didn't volley well. When I had the breaks in the third and fourth sets, he very calmly broke back."

The Tanner-Smith battle, provided the best tennis of the day.

Both players were serving at speeds in excess of 110 miles an hour, with the left-handed Tanner apparently hitting his delivery with more speed than Smith, the world's top player.

Only three women's matches were scheduled and second-seeded Margaret Court and third-seeded Chris Evert led the women's advance to the quarterfinals.

Mrs. Court had to come from 3-4 behind in the second set to beat Jana Koss, 6-1, 6-4, and Miss Evert had difficulty with Julie Anthony before winning, 6-4, 6-4.

Virginia Wade, winner of the first Open here in 1968, defeated Veronica Burton, 6-1, 6-3.

Yesterday, a 19-year-old from India, Vijay Amritraj, eliminated Laver, a two-time winner of the men's singles here, 7-6, 3-6, 6-4, 2-6, 6-4, as a light rain and dark clouds played havoc with the final set.

Both players employed a sharp return of serve in the decisive set, service was broken seven times in 10 games.

In other matches, Ken Rosewall upheld his fifth-seeded position by beating Jim Kaniwazumi, 7-6, 6-1, 6-1, and 10th-seeded John Newcombe beat Ion Tiriac, 7-6, 6-3, 6-4.

Jimmy Connors, seeded ninth, beat Charles Pasarell, 6-3, 6-4, 6-7, 6-3, and seventh-seeded Tom Okker defeated Brian Gottfried, 6-4, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4.

In women's matches, Evonne Goollagong defeated 17-year-old Robin Tenney, 6-0, 6-3.

Top-seeded Billie Jean King moved into the fourth round by beating Karen Krantzke, 6-3, 6-1.

passes as the New York Jets beat New Orleans, 28-17.

Two of Namath's scoring tosses—one for 73 yards and another for 85—went to wide receiver Rich Caster. The other Namath scoring pass covered 58 yards with wide receiver Ed Bell going in for the score after the ball was tipped by Caster and then by Saint safety Tom Myers.

**Bengals 31, Falcons 20**  
 In Cincinnati, trailing 20-17 with six minutes left, Cincinnati drove 85 yards for the go-ahead touchdown with 3:16 remaining, then turned a last-minute interception into another touchdown for a 31-20 victory over Atlanta.

**Steelers 30, Packers 22**  
 In Green Bay, Wis., Pittsburgh, down 13 points late in the first half, rallied to defeat Green Bay, 30-22, on quarterback Terry Bradshaw's 13-yard run.

**The Steelers down 22-20 after** the fifth field goal by Green Bay's Chester Marcol midway in the fourth quarter, took over on the Packers 49 with 9 minutes 30 seconds left. An 18-yard pass from Bradshaw to Ron Shanklin sparked the drive.

**Raiders 25, 49ers 17**  
 In Oakland, trailing 17-3 at the half, Oakland rallied behind reserve quarterback Ken Stabler for 20 points and a 23-17 victory over San Francisco. Stabler relieved Daryle Lamonica, who could not move the team, and the Raiders scored two touchdowns with the help of 49er fumbles and interceptions.

**Giants 42, Eagles 21**  
 In Princeton, N.J., Norm Sneed passed for two touchdowns and ran for another to lead New York to a 42-21 victory over Philadelphia. Randy Johnson piloted New York to two more scores and Larry Jacobson returned an interception of a Roman Gabriel pass 55 yards for another. Gabriel's two touchdowns passes to Harold Carmichael.

**Lions 16, Browns 13**  
 In Cleveland, Greg Landry's 87-yard touchdown pass to Ron Jesse in the third quarter got Detroit moving toward a 16-13 victory over Cleveland.

**Errol Mann kicked the winning** 24-yard field goal with 12 seconds left to lead. Mann also oned left to lead. Mann also oned left to lead. Mann also oned left to lead.

out in the ninth inning to give Cincinnati a 3-2 victory over San Diego. The other Cincinnati run came on a homer by Andy Kosco in the second inning.

**Astros 2, Dodgers 0**  
 In Los Angeles, Jerry Reuss pitched a six-hitter to give Houston a 2-0 victory over slumping Los Angeles. Houston scored its first run off loser Andy Messersmith 11-10. In the second inning on singles by Doug Rader, John Edwards and Tommy Helms. Lee May made it 2-0 when he led off the fourth with his 23rd homer of the season.

**Red Sox 5, Brewers 0**  
 In Milwaukee, Marty Pattin pitched a five-hit shutout and Carlton Fisk hit a three-run homer to give Boston a 5-0 victory over Milwaukee. Pattin, starting for the first time since he went to the bullpen July 28, allowed only five singles, walked

one and struck out eight, raising his record to 12-13.

**Orioles 10, Yankees 6**  
 In New York, Baltimore touched ex-Oriole Pat Dobson for four runs in the first inning and got three hits each from Tommy Davis and Boog Powell to beat New York, 10-6, the Orioles' 16th victory in 18 games.

**Twins 10, Rangers 7**  
 In Arlington, Texas, Bobby Darwin drove in three runs and scored two as Minnesota collected 13 hits in a 10-7 victory over Texas.

**Royals 10, A's 9**  
 In Kansas City, reserve catcher Carl Taylor drove in his fourth run of the game with a bloop single down the rightfield line that barely eluded a diving Billy Conigliaro and Kansas City came from behind with two runs for a 10-9 victory over Oakland.

**Indians 5, Tigers 4**  
 In Detroit, Frank Duffy, who earlier drove in three runs with a double and a home run, singled past short to drive in the winning run with two out in the 11th inning as Cleveland beat Detroit, 5-4.

**White Sox 7, Angels 5**  
 In Chicago, Jorge Orta crossed up the California strategy by hitting a two-run pinch-hit homer in the eighth inning to lift Chicago to a 7-5 triumph.

Orta, a left-handed batter, was sent in to hit for Bucky Dent against right-handed reliever Dave Sells, but manager Bobby Winkles replaced Sells with Steve Barber, a lefty. Orta hit a 1-1 pitch into the rightfield stands to give Rudy May his 13th loss against seven victories.



THE PUNCH—George Foreman lands a right on Joe (King) Roman, who is on the canvas, during the first round.

## Foreman Keeps Title With a Disputed Punch

By Robert Trumbull  
**TOKYO, Sept. 2 (UPI).**—George Foreman, swinging his big fists as if he were chopping down trees, did just what he said he wanted to do yesterday in successfully defending his world heavyweight boxing championship for the first time.

The muscular Californian knocked out Joe (King) Roman, the Puerto Rican challenger, in the first round of their scheduled 15-round bout in the Japan Martial Arts Hall.

It took Foreman two minutes to put Roman down for the count of 10, and then some, with a sweeping right uppercut. While the referee, Jay Edson, counted, Foreman stood gazing at the crowd as if he knew his opponent was not going to get up for a while.

The fight was marked by controversy. The champion hit Roman on the jaw with a right while the challenger was sitting on the floor after the first of three knockdowns. Nobody said that Foreman delivered the questionable blow deliberately, but the incident gave Roman's manager, Bill

Daly, a chance to protest that his man had been the victim of bad judgment by the referee.

Daly argued that Edson should have stopped the fight to give the challenger time to recover from the punch taken while he was down.

"Joe was so groggy from the illegal punch that he never had a chance," Daly said.

According to the referee, Roman had been forced against the ropes by Foreman and had gone down as the result of a slip. Meanwhile, Edson said, Foreman started a punch that he was unable to stop when Roman began to slide down, with the result that the challenger took the blow on the jaw while in a sitting position.

"It didn't hurt Roman, since the momentum was gone from the punch already," said Edson, who is the executive secretary of the Arizona State Athletic Commission and an experienced referee.

"The fight would have ended the same way, anyhow," he added later.

The Puerto Rican, ranked ninth by the World Boxing Council and 10th by the World

Boxing Association, came out dancing and weaving. He opened the action by attempting two left jabs that fell short. Foreman swung hard to the body. After a brief clinch, Foreman began connecting to the body and head.

Roman, backed against the ropes, made his first trip to the canvas in a flurry of punches by the champion. When the challenger rose, following the controversial punch, Edson wiped his gloves clean and motioned for the combat to continue.

A right to the head by Foreman sent Roman down a second time, with no doubt about what had done the damage. He was up at 4, but Edson waved him back for the mandatory 30 count.

Foreman then came in like a windmill. He missed a few swings at the head, but a hard right uppercut caught Roman on the jaw and he went down for the last time.

"That was not a foul," Foreman said later. "The referee signaled to carry on the fight."

Asked what he thought of Roman, he replied, "I didn't see much of him."



BREAKING IT UP—Referee Jay Edson rushes in to separate the two fighters after the disputed punch.



PROTEST—Roman lies on canvas as his trainer, Al Braverman, insists to Edson that the punch was a foul.

## Pirate Single Over Drawn-in Outfield in 9th Beats Cubs, 1-0

**NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (UPI).**—Richie Zisk hit a bases-loaded single over a drawn-in outfield with one out in the ninth inning yesterday to give the Pittsburgh Pirates a 1-0 victory over the Chicago Cubs and put Pittsburgh into first place in the National League's Eastern Division.

Richie Helmer started the winning rally with a single. Al Oliver's double sent Helmer to third and Willie Stargell was intentionally walked to fill the bases. Gene Alley was sent in to run

out in the ninth inning to give Cincinnati a 3-2 victory over San Diego. The other Cincinnati run came on a homer by Andy Kosco in the second inning.

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team in Martin's absence and will continue to do so for the rest of the season, when a manager will be named, Campbell said.

## Tigers Fire Martin as Manager, Blame His Conduct, Not Ability

**DETROIT, Sept. 2 (UPI).**—Billy Martin, suspended Friday for three days by the American League for breaking baseball's rules, was fired as manager of the Detroit Tigers today for basically the same reason.

Martin's order to two of his pitchers to throw spitballs against Cleveland last Thursday was the latest of many incidents in which he violated baseball and Tiger organization protocol.

These, general manager Jim Campbell said, were the reasons for his dismissal with a year yet to run on a contract estimated at \$25,000 annually.

The suspension was a "contributing factor but not the sole reason," Campbell said.

"I have no complaint about the job he did on the field," Campbell added. "He did an outstanding job."

Third base coach Joe Schultz has been running the



Billy Martin.

## Pirates Bow to Cubs Cards Top Mets, 7-4, Regain First Place

**ST. LOUIS, Sept. 2 (UPI).**—Ted Sizemore's two-run single capped a three-run seventh inning today as St. Louis beat the New York Mets, 7-4, to regain first place by one game over Pittsburgh in the Eastern Division of the National League.

Pinchhitter Bake McBride started the winning rally with a bunt single down the third base line and was sacrificed to second by Ken Reitz. Met reliever Buzz Capra intentionally walked Bernabe Carbo, but Mike Tyson crossed

Hudson threw a six-hit shutout in only his second start of the season and Toby Harrah scored once and drove in another in leading Texas to a 2-0 victory over Minnesota.

In the fourth, Harrah walked to start the inning, stole second and moved to third on a ground-out by Larry Bitner. Harrah then scored as Alex Johnson's ground ball went through the legs of third baseman Eric Soderholm for an error. In the seventh, Vic Harris walked and was forced at second by Dave Nelson. Nelson stole his 35th base of the season and scored on Harrah's single.

**Royals 6, A's 5**  
 In Kansas City, Cookie Rojas led off consecutive innings with home runs and Kansas City went on to a 6-5 victory over Oakland, reducing the world champion lead to 3 1/2 games in the American League's Western Division.

Rojas led off the fourth inning with a blast over the centerfield wall against loser Vida Blue, 15-9, and hit one over the leftfield wall off reliever Horacio Pina to start the fifth. The homers were his fifth and sixth of the season.

**White Sox 13, Angels 3**  
 In Chicago, John Jeter, who homered earlier in the game, doubled and singled for Chicago during an eight-run seventh inning to lead the White Sox beat California, 13-3.

Sox starter Stan Bahnsen, who picked up his 17th victory in 33 decisions, was staked to a 4-2 lead through the first six innings before Chicago sent 13 men to the plate in the seventh. The Angels brought in four relief pitchers, all in vain.

**Red Sox 10, Brewers 4**  
 In Milwaukee, Reggie Smith drove in three runs with a homer and a triple and Carl Yastrzemski collected four hits to lead a 10-4 victory over Boston. Bill Lee pitched a seven-inning shutout to improve his record to 16-8.

**Major League Standings**

**AMERICAN LEAGUE**

**Eastern Division**

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	77	54	.588	—
Boston	73	62	.541	8
Detroit	69	67	.507	12 1/2
New York	65	71	.479	16 1/2
Milwaukee	66	68	.493	12 1/2
Cleveland	58	78	.428	21 1/2

**Western Division**

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Oakland	70	55	.559	—
Kansas City	73	60	.558	4 1/2
Minnesota	65	69	.485	14
Cincinnati	65	71	.481	14 1/2
California	61	69	.469	16
Texas	48	88	.343	33

(Sunday's games not included.)

**Friday's Results**

Cleveland 4, Detroit 3.  
 New York 5, Baltimore 2.  
 Minnesota 11, Texas 2.  
 Oakland 10, Kansas City 7.  
 Chicago 7, California 2.  
 Milwaukee 3, Boston 2 1/2.

**Saturday's Results**

Baltimore 10, New York 6.  
 Cleveland 4, Detroit 1.  
 Boston 5, Milwaukee 0.  
 Kansas City 8, Oakland 5.  
 Cincinnati 15, California 7.  
 Chicago 7, California 5.

**Sunday's Games**

Baltimore 1, New York 6.  
 Detroit 2, Cleveland 1.  
 Texas 2, Minnesota 0.  
 Kansas City 8, Oakland 5.  
 Chicago 15, California 7.  
 Boston 10, Milwaukee 4.

**NATIONAL LEAGUE**

**Eastern Division**

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	67	51	.568	—
St. Louis	68	67	.503	—
Chicago	64	70	.478	3 1/2
Montreal	64	70	.478	3 1/2
New York	62	71	.467	4 1/2
Philadelphia	62	73	.459	6

**Western Division**

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	61	56	.519	—
Cincinnati	61	56	.519	—
San Francisco	74	59	.556	1 1/2
Cleveland	65	71	.481	14 1/2
Atlanta	65	71	.478	15
San Diego	46	88	.343	34

(Sunday's games not included.)

**Saturday's Results**

Pittsburgh 7, Chicago 0.  
 New York 6, St. Louis 4.  
 Montreal 5, Philadelphia 2.  
 Houston 3, Los Angeles 2.  
 Cincinnati 3, San Diego 0.  
 Atlanta 10, San Francisco 4.

**Sunday's Games**

Pittsburgh 1, Chicago 0.  
 New York 6, St. Louis 4.  
 Montreal 5, Philadelphia 2.  
 Houston 3, Los Angeles 2.  
 Cincinnati 3, San Diego 0.

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